



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

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From the New York Evening Post.

"So far as the prudence of a Washington is the subject of rational eulogy, we are never at issue with Mr. Coleman, or any other of his panegyricists." "His system of neutrality was seconded by the wishes, the feelings, and the resolutions of every man who had the least pretensions to the character of an American."

Surely Mr. Blake must suppose that the people have no memories, or that the assertions of a democratic editor will pass current with his party without the trouble of examination. The above is one of the most extraordinary observations we recollect to have seen since this same editor had recourse to the trick of coupling the name of Jefferson with that of Washington, for the purpose of adding to the popularity of the former. Should a state of things occur two or three centuries hence, rendering it expedient for a party to deceive the people, and should no American historian have transmitted facts impartially to posterity, such attempts at imposition, may perhaps be successful; but now, to resort to them now, really evinces a degree of effrontery almost without parallel. In contradiction to Mr. Blake, we aver and we appeal to the public for the truth of what we advance, that so far from seconding Washington's system of neutrality, all the leading democrats in the country, with Jefferson and Madison at their head, were opposed to it. It is well known that when the proclamation was first proposed to his council by Washington, Hamilton and Knox, took one side, and Jefferson the other; the former in favor of the measure, the latter against it. Nay, after the proclamation had issued, a pamphlet under the signature of *Helvidius*, and written by Jefferson or Madison, or both, appeared against it, in answer to *Parisiens* by Hamilton. The democratic societies founded by Genet and Alexander J. Dallas, in imitation of the jacobin club in France, and of which the latter was one of the committee of correspondence, took immense pains to create every sort of prejudice, from one end of the United States to the other, against our remaining neutral. They corresponded, they published resolves, they spared no possible pains to create an enmity to Washington and his administration; to infuse into the bosoms of the people an overbearing predilection for France, and to stimulate them to engage in the war with her against Great Britain. The new fangled jargon of the French revolutionists was introduced on every occasion, and all the world was *baptized* in the Frenchified newspapers.

While the indefatigable exertions of the democratic club were going on without respite, monsieur citizen Genet was still more indefatigable than any one of its members. He had been encouraged to believe by certain men then in the administration, and whom Fauchet afterwards calls "the pretended patriots of America," that this country might be easily wrought up to take part in the war; on this information he appeared to have placed the most implicit reliance. Why should we attempt to conceal the truth? It is a fact too much beyond the reach of doubt, that the country was brought to the very brink of this precipice.

By the influence of these good patriots on the people, through their infernal engine, the democratic clubs, the

object of engaging us in war on the side of France was placed in a frightful train of success. But while they thought *their greatness was a ripening*, out came president Washington's proclamation enjoining the observance of a strict neutrality. Never were the machinations of a junta so completely confounded and defeated by a single stroke.

They did not, however, yield at once, but at first made every effort to combat it—pamphlets were written against it, resolves were passed and printed, and their newspapers were filled with invectives against both Washington and his measures. At length citizen Genet, bold language, and hot, threw off the mask, and in so many words openly threatened that he would appeal from the government to the people. This unexpected, rash, and ill-timed declaration, disconcerted, frightened, and for the time, ruined the party. They found the nation fully awakened, by the insult, to the situation into which it was intended to lead them. The prudence of the pretended patriots therefore, suggested to them to draw back with caution and silent steps; and poor Genet had soon reason to suspect that they meant to desert him. His fears were presently changed into dreadful certainty, by the official correspondence which took place between Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, and himself.

In this correspondence, Mr. Jefferson it is true, found himself borne down by circumstances to act a part by compulsion at which his feelings really revolted, and to make his pen the instrument of conveying sentiments very foreign to his own; but Genet though fully aware of this, for he says, "you are made to reproach me," &c. yet could not bring himself to make a due allowance. Chagrined at the failure of his great object, and viewing himself deceived and betrayed, he, in the bitterness of his heart, reproached the secretary in strong terms withholding a double language to him. "It was not in my character (says he in his letter to him) to speak as many people do in one way, and act in another; to have an official language, and a language confidential." Notwithstanding Mr. Jefferson's character at that time was so little known that the public gave but little credit to his serious accusation; but we have since that time been called to view hypocrisy, a profound hypocrisy as a leading trait in his character, and the accusation of Mr. Genet must now be allowed to stand in full force.—It appears then that while Mr. Jefferson was "seconding the system of Washington's neutrality" in his "official language," he was really opposing and endeavoring to defeat it in his "language confidential." It becomes Mr. Blake, certainly, to preserve an utter silence on this subject. If he has the least sense of decorum, to say nothing of a love of truth, he will not hereafter repeat, unless indeed he means to avail himself of the equivocal that "Washington's system of neutrality was seconded by the wishes, the feelings, and the resolutions of every man who has the least pretensions to the character of an American."

[The following private correspondence from Paris, is prior to the commencement of hostilities, yet it appears to possess interest.]

[Morn. Chron. Paris, May 8, 1803.]

It is now determined, in case of war

between England and Bonaparte, that 50,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Hanover and Hainburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen; and two armies of 30,000 men each, are to be encamped on the Rhine and the Dutch frontiers. All the acts of administration, all the plans and maps, and above all, the rolls of contributions made, or made use of, in Hanover, by Marshal Richelieu, and other French generals, during the seven years war, are already taken from the archives here and sent to the commissaries in Holland.

Paris, after many negotiations by count Hatzfeldt to Duree, when at Berlin, and to Bonaparte here, by the marquis de Lucceoli, has, at last, as report says, consented to the plan of the confid, who has flattered Prussia with a prospect of making the city of Embden a second Hamburg, by permitting it to be the only place of communication between England and the continent on this side of the Elbe. It is said, Prussia has offered to occupy Hanover, and that Russia, as a guarantee of the late German constitution, has declared that it would not permit either Prussia or France to trouble or invade the empire, and that if, as Bonaparte pretends, England has nothing to do with the continental politics, the German constitution can have nothing to do with the quarrels between England and Bonaparte.

In the diplomatic circles here, we make the following speculations about the march of Bonaparte's soldiers into Hanover, against the consent of Russia. Bonaparte and Talleyrand believe the northern part of Germany is much richer than it really is, after more than forty years elapse from French marauders and plunderers.—The cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, by their trade with England, Prussia by its late loyal neutrality, and Saxony and Hesse Cassel, by the economy of their princes, possess great riches, particularly the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, is known to have more ready money than any other sovereign in Europe; but the people of those countries are as poor as the southern parts of Germany.—Bonaparte has promised to respect the territories of Prussia, Hesse and Saxony; but we remember in 1796, he made the same promises to Genoa, Tuscany and Venice; and that, in 1797, he conquered and plundered those countries; and that, in 1797, he promised the same to Switzerland, Malta and Turkey; and, in 1798, Switzerland was invaded, Malta betrayed, and Egypt conquered. From Munden in Hanover to Cassel in Hesse, is only a march of six hours; and six days march from the frontiers of Hanover, are sufficient for the French to be at the gates of Berlin and Dresden.

The temptation is great when Bonaparte knows, as he does know, the immense treasures those cities contain, and judge what he intends, from what he has already done in other countries, his march into Hanover is, by many, thought a revolutionary financial transaction for himself, his family, and his favorites, rather than a political or military manoeuvre against the interest of England. Was not this the case, he would not have offended Russia, because its distance prevents it from acting against him at least this year—nor offered Austria a Charte Blanche to draw a line of neutrality for the south of Germany, as Prussia did formerly for the north.

At the same time Bonaparte sends some of his satellites into Germany,

others are to occupy Ancona, Civitta, Vecchia, Naples, &c. and so agreeable is this French fraternization to the king of Naples, that he intends to remove to Palermo in Sicily, as soon as the French enter his territory; his treasury, archives, &c. are ready packed up to be sent there at a moment's warning.

Of the king of Spain, Bonaparte has demanded the exclusion of England from all his ports, and a permission for 60,000 Frenchmen to march through Spain to besiege Gibraltar; but as on the Spanish frontiers, there are not yet 10,000 French troops, this is only a revolutionary hint, that the Corsican wants some more of the Spanish dollars lately arrived; but politicians think even this sacrifice will not procure Spain the right of neutrality longer than till the arrival of the galleons expected from Mexico before next winter.

At Lisbon, general Lafres has proposed to the regent, to ask the Corsican for some troops to protect his neutrality against England, but we believe here that some of the diamonds from Brazil, will cause this proposal to be forgotten, at least during the neutrality of Spain.

We are all surprised here that not one of the French generals in chief are nominated to command Bonaparte's armies; some think he does not trust them, others that they are discontented, and have refused the commands; it is even said, one of the French generals answered lately when he was offered the command in Germany, that as the armies sent there, were intended to plunder and not to fight, our hopeful brother Lucien, or our favorite Mameluke Roitan, were fitter to command than any Frenchman.

The fact is, great discontent reigns, not only in the corps of general officers, but among the common men; these ordered to the colonies, or in expectation to be sent there look upon themselves as disgraced, dishonored, and sacrificed; and the unjust partiality of Bonaparte in his appointment to the legion of honor, were few of Morderau's soldiers, and none of those who fought under Picnegru or Dumourier, are admitted, has caused a general disaffection and murmur, and the French soldiers begin again to talk of the militia to often promised them, before they expose their lives for a person who is not a Frenchman.

Letters from Hamburgh, brought by the mail of yesterday, state, that the French government, notwithstanding the rejection of its recent proposals for an offensive and defensive alliance with Denmark, has since urged the prince royal, in the event of a rupture with England, to shut the Elbe and entrance of the Baltic against all English ships; to this application, however, the Danish cabinet returned a positive refusal. According to the same letters, the French ambassador at Vienna lately demanded that in case of war, the Austrian harbors should be shut against the English.—To this no answer had been returned on the 27th ult. but there was every reason to believe that such a demand would not be complied with.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newis, to his friend in Norfolk, dated the 14th of June.

"Commodore Hood has sent into Barbadoes two French frigates and three transports bound from France to Guadalupe."

From the Washington Federalist.

To Mr. Smith, Editor of the National Intelligencer.

In the history of every civilized country the reader finds too much cause to mourn for the turpitude of man. The United States with the experience of many ages for a guide, formed a constitution which contains checks upon his frailty, and seemed to defy even modern degeneracy. A president of our choice, a Congress with dispositions for economy and peace, commerce pouring wealth into our country, and the state governments yielding allegiance and receiving protection—Republicanism attired in all the charms of innocence and virtue rose triumphant from its shackles, dispensing happiness throughout the empire. But alas, how much have we to deplore the incertitude of human calculation! for while but "a little" year ago, our citizens felt secure in the peaceful enjoyments of their religion and the blessings of self government—The convulsions in Europe have raised a political Lina, vomiting out its lava to overwhelm the world. It has reached our once happy land, disguised with the fascinating mantles of peace and reason—it delights to seduce unfatigued virtue—and not till it has required colossal maturity, will it avow its bloody purpose. Already has it assumed the form and shape of a system in this country; and the precise manner which was practised in France, is pursued here. Did they not influence the public mind through the press? And has not Paine and other foreigners done the same here? Did they not destroy religious worship and set up their Temples of Reason? And has not religion been openly attacked here by Paine and other infidels, and temples of reason aligned in our large towns for Palmer and others, to lecture against christianity? Did they not overturn their government by these means, murdering tens of thousands of men, women and children; and the most abandoned of the human race seized upon every thing valuable, wading through rivers of blood to get a hold in power? And do we not see the same class of men, nay some of the very same men driven from other countries for advocating such principles, are now here meeting in Jacobin clubs, dictating both to the President and to Congress in most indecent language? Do we not see Duane, a Foreigner, conducting a press to publish such atrocities; Does he not wish Paine, with the memory of Washington? Has he not like another Robespierre preferred the whole merchantile class of our country? His not Paine published his pamphlet, called "Agrarian Justice," in which he says, "society must be revolutionized" and the property of the rich maintain the poor in idleness? Yes sir, it is all too true, and "it cannot—will not come to good."

With these facts staring you and the whole world in the face, with what propriety can you call my letter to Mr. Hoxton, disclaiming Paine and his principles, "indecent" or "invektive?" The use of language is to convey ideas appropriate to the subject.—I appeal to the candor of gentlemen whether I have not on the contrary, shown great forbearance when our religion is attacked—our citizens abused—and our President and Congress insulted by Paine and other cut throat myrmidons disgorged from the jails in other countries. You say "there has been a careful exclusion of indecent language and personal invective," by the National Intelligencer. I will admit there has been before the arrival of Paine and that it was our pride, to meet federal accusations with your temperate columns no longer ago than last year.—And how is it that these batteries are now turned against us? And the same columns made no substantiate charges of very serious import to Americans? But sir, your paragraph has not only seduced you into a justification of republicans, a dereliction of principle, to the great injury of our cause; but he has paralyzed your recollection. Paine's second letter November 22, 1802, is the most finished piece of scurrility and invective I have ever seen. Washington—And all the federalists are branded with *reason, apostacy, hypocrisy, arrogance, contempt, feals*.—The third letter, Novem-

ber 29, 1802, he says Washington's and Adams's administration was a reign of terror. Again that Washington and Adams were in character the same sort of men as Robespierre.

He says the men who oppose his infidelity are a "Banditti." That general Washington had "the icy heart of ingratitude" and that he had done as much in the revolution as our beloved Hero! And may I not ask is there nothing in all this which is indecent or invective? And do we not find all this and much more in your columns portrayed in tints of prominent asperity? Pitiful indeed, sir, the subterfuge you resort to! There is however, another evidence of your want of memory of much more serious alarm to honest men—Mr. Brown whose vacacity will not be questioned, was the bearer of my letter for your press, he left it for consideration until Monday, when he called for your answer: this was given as you have stated, but you added that "it would be impolitic to print it!" and may I not also ask why it was impolitic for my letter disclaiming Paine and infidelity in the language of plain truth to appear in your very *chaste* Intelligencer, when eight of Paine's sacrilegious and scandalous essays had been obtruded upon your readers? Men have not now to learn the meaning of words, and the explanation you have deigned to make will not release you from just imputation unless you can first prove that since the arrival of Paine there is a revolution in our language, or that all he has said & done is just & proper. Sir there are times and circumstances in the annals of every country, when a little exertion by the virtuous part of its citizens would secure to them a lasting happiness. Such a time and such circumstances have now arrived in the U. States. They call aloud upon American virtue. The political state of man like his natural body is also liable to infirmity and infection; it is a physician's duty to administer for the latter; the energies of virtue to relieve the former; and as in many cases the lives of men can be saved only by cutting off a gangrened limb, so the safety of a government can be preserved only by severing cankered doctrines from wholesome principles.

WILLIAM BAKER.

Maryland, Prince Georges County, July 4 1803.

BOSTON, July 18.

WASHINGTON.

"There is a history in this man's life, figuring the nature of the time decayed."

We are happy to announce, that the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, the materials for which have been collecting and arranging for upwards of three years, and which have excited in the highest degree the literary expectation of both hemispheres, is now so far matured and completed, that two of the volumes are ready for the press. Judge MARSHALL is the biographer.

HUDSON, July 19.

Mr. Croswell, the junior editor of the Balance, was tried at Claverack last week, and found guilty of publishing a libel against the president of the United States—Judge Lewis, we are informed, would not admit the *truth in evidence*; if this is LAW we think it is a law that never will be tolerated in a free country.

We are informed that two writs were served on Mr. Croswell, and one on Mr. Sampson, senior editor of that paper, last week, we are not informed what they are alleged to be guilty of, but we suppose, some breach of the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN THIS FREE COUNTRY.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

We have given in this morning's paper the principal part of the news received at Philadelphia, by the Commerce, which left Liverpool on the 31 of June, London papers are received by this arrival to the 31st of May; it will not be deemed unimportant.

It appears that the English entertain considerable apprehension of being visited by Bonaparte. Nor will these apprehensions appear vain, when the character of that extraordinary man is taken into the account. Passionately fond of military glory, he has always appeared jealous when an opportunity of extending his fame, as a general could not be embraced; nothing is done while any thing remains to be done, has always been his motto.

An army is now collecting near Nimeguen, on the very spot where William of Orange assembled his army to invade England, upwards of one hundred years ago. The English recall the circumstance, and seem to think that the romantic turn of the consul might induce him to make choice of the very rout of the Dutch prince. This is as probable as that this army, stated at upwards of 110,000 men daily augmenting, should be designed for the invasion of Hanover, for the conquest of which, if not opposed by Prussia, one sixth of the number would be too many.

It is conjectured in London that Mr. Talbot, who remained behind lord Whitworth, is detained at Paris: no other way can they account for his not returning agreeable to the wishes of the king.

Conformably to the decree of the consul to make all Englishmen prisoners of war, an English earl (Yarmouth) has been arrested at Calais when going to Paris to conduct his countess to England.

The British tars prosecute the war with their accustomed vigour, and as far as they have had an opportunity with their usual success. Besides the vessels mentioned in the extracts from the English news, it appears that their cruizers have captured a great number of French and Batavian merchantmen.

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, August 2.

We are authorized to state for the information of the proprietors of stock in the public funds of the United States, that although the principal of the six per cent stock to be created by virtue of the treaty with France, is reimbursable at the treasury of the United States, the interest is payable in Europe. [Nat. Intel.]

M. JEROME BONAPARTE, brother to the first consul, has arrived at Walling from the West Indies, via Norfolk. Fed. Gaz.

MARRIED, at Mendham, Massachusetts, Mr. WILLIAM BLAZER, aged sixteen, to Miss CATHARINE YARBEN, aged eleven!!!

Fahrenheit's thermometer, was on Sunday last, about an hour after noon, suspended in the air, beneath the shade of a black hat, and in about 20 minutes it rose to 101; a drab coloured hat was afterwards put in the place of the black one, and the mercury descended two degrees in ten minutes. Hence it appears evident, that the human head, covered with a drab coloured hat, will be at least two degrees cooler than when covered with a black one; a circumstance that, with respect to pleasure and health, deserves attention. [New York Merc. Chron.]

A Liverpool paper of the 26th of May mentions that admiral Cornwallis was off Brest with 14 sail of the line, completely manned and victualled; and that general Tarleton was appointed second in command in Ireland.

J. T. CALLENDER.

On Sunday last Mr. Calleder was accidentally drowned in James river near this city. He was taken up soon after, and some efforts were made to recover him. The water being shallow where it happened, it is supposed that he was affected either by the cramp or by a fit. He went into the water for the purpose of bathing, which was his usual practice. His remains were decently interred on the same evening, and on the day following the funeral rites were performed by the rev. Mr. Blair. Virg. Gaz.

Died in Rahway, last week, a young woman who about the 9th of May last, was bitten by a mad dog. She had all the symptoms of canine madness, though at times seemed to possess so much reason as to caution her attendants to be careful lest she should bite them, as she felt a strong propensity to it. The hydrophobia was so great, that at the sight of water she would be horribly convulsed, and appeared as if she was in the agony of death. She died in all the horror peculiar to the malady, to the poignant distress of surviving friends and relatives. [N. J. Journal.]

The latest European information still seems to accelerate the approach of hostilities between the two great rival powers, Britain and France. A more momentous question has not been agitated in the British councils for these hundred years past, if we except that which was submitted to them by the colonies of America before the year 1776. We see them accordingly proceed with every degree of caution which an attention to their own existence ought to demand. The inordinate ambition of the usurper of France if not checked, must in a very short time jeopardize the liberties of the world; and it cannot be doubted that all his late manœuvres have had, as their secret object, the humiliation of the only power which singly durst make head against him. Whatever democrats may say to the contrary, the government of Great Britain has for ages been the only guardian of the liberties of Europe; without her protection all distinctions of nations, all counterpoises of power, must have been long ago at an end, and the world have been ingulphed by the insatiable rage of domination which has always marked the French nation. But never has that nation had so much the power to do ill, and it is well ascertained never had she so much the disposition to employ that power, as at this moment.

With an immense army scattered through the country, headed by a glorious list of generals, the least skilled of whom perhaps equal to himself in a real knowledge of military affairs, the First Consul has every thing to dread from a state of peace; which would give to these men, inured to the camp, and habituated to scenes of turbulence and plunder, leisure to plan new schemes, for the indulgence of their darling passion, and for his own overthrow. The minds of Frenchmen must be directed to some object sufficient to excite their attention, or in seeking that employment which is not found or created for them by him, he might himself become the object of their speculation. He too well knows that the manner in which his power was obtained and confirmed, would not bear a too close investigation; and wisely endeavors to divert the eye of prying curiosity. Thus, like Henry the fourth of England, when people begin to be troublesome at home, he amuses them with the noise of foreign expeditions.

Whatever support the opinions of the French may have in that respect from facts, it is very certain that they have always expressed more confidence in Bonaparte in the camp than the cabinet. This of course he knows, and it is evident that he does not wish to let that enthusiasm, which his successes in the field have inspired, die in the breaths of the people. Were we to have an opinion, we think that the means he has taken to keep this alive, upon which he himself lives, most strongly shew that however great he may be as a warrior, he is infinitely greater as a politician. Peace with England, the last of his enemies at home, was scarcely concluded, when immense warlike preparations were added to those already in train, for the conquest of St. Domingo; although he must have very well known that arms were not the necessary nor probable means of bringing that island back to France. These operations were distant, and could only act on the public mind for a moment. Switzerland then offered itself. Unable to stem a torrent which rushed upon her with such overwhelming impetuosity, that unhappy country was soon compelled to seek safety from one great evil by submitting to another. Some other farce must now be prefented, and Algiers was made the scene of action. The impotence of this vassal government, could not be expected to make any resistance; the elegant specimen of executive diplomacy which this executive gave birth to, make its noise for a moment, and then was heard no more. All these plans but shewed their own incompetence to produce the effect desired, and England, which had always played a steady part in the grand drama, must again be resorted to: She once provoked would make a noble stand. This has been done; and Bonaparte sees himself in a temporary security at home, while he is looked up to as the God who must direct the approaching war.

Upon the two courts of St. James and the Tuilleries, are the eyes of the

formation approach two great ances. A has not councils if we ex- d to them before the accordingly of caution own exist- he inordi- of France every short es of the uted that ve had, as illiation of durst make ver demo- y, the go- as for ages he liberties ection all ounterpoise ong ago at e been in- age of do- marked the r has that ower to do d never had to employ ent.

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opinions of that respect in that they e confidence than the ca- knows, and not with to his successes d, die in the Were we to nk that the p this alive, lives, most ver great he is infinitely eace with En- nies at home, then immense e added to r the conquest h he must at arms were obable means ack to France, distant, and blic mind for t then offered torrent which h overwhelm- happy country o seek safety submitting to arce must now s was made the pence of this d not be ex- ances; the el- ive diplomacy ave birth to, ment, and then ll these plans mpetence to ed, and Eng- played a steady a, must again once provoked nd. This has te fees himsef at home, while the God who ing war. of St. James the eyes of the

world now bent with anxious suspense. It will be remembered that the London prints in March, asserted that their court had sent its ultimatum to Paris, the answer to which would decide the question of peace or war.—There is as yet no certainty of that answer having been given. But if we may credit rumor, which is always busy on those occasions, we are told that Great Britain has submitted another ultimatum, or more last words, to the great consul, who has condescended in to lay his terms before the British ministry. By the letter from Bourdeaux, in which the name of our consul-general, Fulwar Skipwith, is used, we are led to believe that war will most probably soon ensue the exchange of those two important documents; and if it be true; what is said in the subsequent part of that letter, that Lord Whitworth was about to leave Paris, war may in fact be looked upon as existing at this moment. But as we are well aware that the various interests of men, will give a ringe in the complexion of things passing under their view, we are not much disposed to yield implicit faith to these reports.—There is little doubt that an American merchant in France, would see much probability of benefit accruing to his own fortune from a war; and what he secretly wished, he secretly flattered himself was immediately to take place.—To this hope all his arguments would be aiding, and all reports would be proofs amounting to conviction. We must, therefore, have higher authority before we believe.

Yet can we not think that those negotiations can have an amicable termination. The reasons we have assigned, added to the extravagant thirst of empire which marks the grasping policy of Bonaparte, must sooner or later produce a war. England sees that she must take the lead, and the longer she delays assuming that commanding tone in which she must one day address France, the longer must the interests of Europe, and her own, suffer: the moment she does assume it, is decisive of hostilities: Bonaparte will not be dictated to.

COMMUNICATION.

In the commencement of one of Tom Paine's letters, for Tom, you know, has groaned out several of them since his auspicious return to this country, he says, 'religion and war, is a paradox, and its solution is hypocrisy'—Does he not recollect that he was hired by Aiken in 1776 to write a pamphlet, and that he there urged as a duty on patriots and on christians to war with England. It would never do for knaves like Tom to think of former professions! He seems to have gone upon a natural supposition, that all his prior works had long ago met the fate they merited. But he finds they are 'set in a note-book, learned, and conn'd by rote, to hurl into his teeth.' [Anti Democrat.]

DUELLING.

We insert the following decision of a court martial held in April last in the town of Alexandria, as we conceive it may be useful to young men, who have of late adopted, to such an extent, the fashion of resorting to a challenge on every slight offence; and who call it honor, in violation of all law both moral and civil, to launch themselves into a mortal quarrel through a motive of vanity alone. The cause of the duel which gave rise to the present subject, was of the most trivial nature—merely a particular seat at a supper table in a tavern. The court in releasing Mr. Peyton from the charges against him, appears principally to consider that the accusation, as supported, did not warrant a forfeiture of rank; but in the censure which it passes, strongly marks its disapprobation of the conduct which induced that censure; and holds it forth as an example for others to avoid.—We think it right to give such sentiments full publicity.

Distric of Columbia, June 3.
BRIGADE ORDERS.

The court martial, of which major P. Van Nels was president, ordered for the trial of ensign Peyton, on the charges exhibited against him by captains Lynn, Lyles, Scott, and Geiger, viz. 'That ensign Thomas West Peyton of the first battalion of the second legion of militia of the district of Columbia, did in a late affair of honor

between himself and Mr. Joseph Mande-ville, jun. conduct himself in a manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, by challenging the said Mandeville, and afterwards giving a certificate of his having made acknowledgments to the said Mande-ville, as well as in other instances,' have unanimously passed the following sentence.

'That the charges against ensign Thomas West Peyton, are not supported by evidence, and he is therefore acquitted of them. Nevertheless, the court feel it to be their duty to exercise a censorial power by declaring that the conduct of ensign Peyton, in the quarrel mentioned in the exhibition of charges evinced of a want of caution and discretion, that deserves and receives the disapprobation of this court; the censure of this court is restrained to milder terms, than might otherwise be deemed appropriate, if they were not sensible that ensign Peyton was betrayed by peculiarity of circumstances into embarrassments, the result of which, it is confidently hoped and expected by the court, will be no criterion of his character and future conduct, and may prove a monitory example to himself and other inexperienced young men.' And the said sentence having been approved by the president of the United States, the brigadier general hereby dissolves the court and orders that ensign Peyton be released from arrest.

The foregoing orders are published for the information of the officers of the brigade. By order of
Brig. Gen. JOHN MASON.
JOSHUA WINGATE, jun. Brig. major, and Inspector of the Militia of the District of Columbia. [Balt. pa.]

AN ARABIAN EXPEDITION.

By accounts received by the English India Company, from Imaum, it appears that a vast body of Wababy Arabs, with a regular force of upwards of 6000 camels each carrying two musqueteers, and 4 or 500 horsemen, in their late incursion, had made a descent on Karbella, under the Bocharn of Bagdad, for the express purpose of plundering the celebrated rich tomb of Housien, for which they have long since been making great preparations. On their arrival, they beheld the town in form after some trifling resistance, the town was taken by assault, during which a dreadful slaughter occurred. They then attacked the tomb in which many of the inhabitants had taken refuge, and shutting the gates, resolved to defend themselves to the last extremity. The Arabs however, possessed themselves of an adjacent building, and penetrating the area, begun to demolish the rally railing of itself inlaid with plates of gold and decorated with jewels. They then broke in pieces the case of the tomb, which, in the days of Keram Khan, was seven years in building, and had been endowed with gold jewels and lapis lazuli (the legacies of Emperors, Kings, and Pilgrims,) to vast amount. There were several silver candlesticks, one of which weighed nearly 63,000 drachms, richly embroidered curtains and carpets of astonishing workmanship and value: Thirty treasurers were killed on the terrace, four or five hundred perished within the railing. Three hundred virgins of high birth and family, were carried off slaves. This work of slaughter and depredation, that this ferocious banditti were only engaged in it from an early period of the morning till the ninth hour of the day, when they loaded their camels and returned into the desert.

A HINT.

Amongst the number of esculent roots, the parsnip has two uncommon and little known qualities;—one is, that will endure the severest frost, and that it may be taken out of the ground in the spring as sweet as in autumn; the other is, that it may be preserved by drying to any desired length of time.—This latter quality may suggest a method of preserving so pleasant and wholesome a vegetable for the use of seamen in long voyages, to prevent the scurvy and other disorders incident to a seafaring life, which is often rendered tedious and distressing for the want of vegetable food, since parsnips dried and pared in tight casks, may be transported round the globe without any loss of their flavor or diminution of their nutritive quality.

To the Mechanics of Easton, & Talbot County.

MR FELLOW MECHANICS.

While reading the Star of Tuesday last, I discovered a piece which I believe was wrote with an intent to reconcile you with William Rose. The author has the conscience to say the business was cleared up—if he had said stirred up, he would have hit the nail on the head; if Mr. Rose had said, Mr. Willis, if you are elected, it will be by John Webley, then he might with propriety have said he only meant to insult Webley; but this appears not to have been the case—numbers have paid but little attention to the report, until this friendly mechanic comes forward in order to plaster up the breach as well as he can, by saying, when Mr. Rose desired Mr. Willis to decline offering for sheriff, J. Webley said stand on, you shall have my vote—was this sufficient to insult Mr. Rose, and draw forth language from him which he will never repent enough for? he too crying out for liberty of speech, freedom and equality—no; we think if Mr. Rose possessed the spirit he professed, he could not be so easily made warm, as his mechanic terms it—were we to calculate upon the usual operations of gratitude, we should look upon it as impossible that such a reflection could ever have been thrown out by Mr. Rose—but nowadays we see such extraordinary things happen, to doubt does not argue. But be this as it may, we believe Mr. Rose to be a good neighbour and a good farmer—He is thus far qualified to answer the purpose of his creation—This mechanic has given us a little more of the old song about taxes being reduced. I will ask this mechanic whether the taxes that have been reduced are in favor of the rich or the poor? I will answer, they are in favor of the rich; the taxes are taken off carriages, negroes, stills, loaf sugar, and houses. I ask the mechanic whether this property is not made use of and enjoyed by the rich? I answer, it is. If the duties had been taken off salt, brown sugar, coarse linens, and many other articles made use of by the poor, then we would listen to the mechanic—but until this is done, we want to hear nothing more from him. He further goes on to caution them against electing a federal member, giving his reasons—Thus if they get one in this fall, by a similar stratagem, one next. This puts me in mind of a cat's eating a mouse, all the time he is eating he is growling for fear of its being taken from him—we believe this to be the case with this mechanic; he, we believe, is in office, and is continually growling for fear of something turning contrary to his interest—His being friendly to religion, puts us in mind of its flourishing under the present administration. I believe God in his infinite wisdom has stirred up his people to suppress infidelity, and I pray God that Tom Paine and all his subjects may come to acknowledge their error, and become as zealous for the cause of God, as our young republican is for the cause of democracy. He is gathering up all the old combustibles that have been fired at the constitution and constitutional federalists for several years. The next oration you give, let us hear something new—we are tired of the old song; it is now learned by almost every child in the street. Until then we shall pay no respect to any of your publications.

A MECHANIC OF EASTON.

It seems to be the curse of poets to be crossed in love. With the most lively imaginations, the most bitter pangs must be the consequence. Both Shensstone and Cowper might alike exclaim, "Fate never bestowed such delight, As I, with my Philis, had known." The latter, we are told, was, in his youth, accustomed by his parents to recite aloud the fable of "the hare and many friends."—To a mind so delicately framed, and of such sensibility, this very circumstance was enough to lay the foundation of the habitual melancholy that so distressed him through life.—They who may smile at this remark, are not poets.

We are told by Ariosto, that whatever is left on earth, is found in the moon; and he rather whimsically exemplifies the assertion.—From the number of newly discovered planets,

one would be inclined to think that the stars and other splendors that have of late been abolished below, by the fury of revolution, are concentrated into constellations in nearly the same region.—The day that Cesar was murdered, a new star was discovered; and we have abundant other classical authority for the conjecture. Eng. pa.

BALTIMORE, JULY 25.

During the gulf yesterday, a sail boat overset between the Fort and Fell's Point, containing eleven persons, eight of whom were unfortunately drowned, one was taken up by another boat, and the other two swam on shore.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the Subscriber living near Easton, on Friday night last.

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, somewhat rubbed on each side of the neck, and over the left eye; a few white hairs in her forehead, has plowed this summer, suckles a young colt, and is in but tolerable order. A reasonable reward will be given for the mare, if delivered alone, and TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the thief and mare, so that he be brought to due punishment.

JOHN CLAYLAND.

August 2, 1803.

81 3

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803.

81 1f.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of PETER WEBB, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale four hundred and ninety five acres of Land, known by the name of LITTLE BRISTOL, lying and being in the county aforesaid, situated on Great Choptank River, and adjoining the lands of John Dickinson, Esq. The above land is rented the present year for upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds.—If it is not sold by the sixth day of August next, it will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Trappe, in the county aforesaid. For terms apply to

JOHN E. GIST, Esq'r.

Cambridge, 14th July, 1803. 79 3

EASTON ACADEMY.

PUBLIC Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held at the Court House in Easton, on Thursday the eleventh day of August next; at which their Parents, Guardians and Friends, are invited to attend. Easton, 25th July, 1803.

For Sale, SEVEN COWS AND CALVES,

Of the WHITE BREED.

M. BORDLEY.

July 26, 1803.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars.—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars.—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

THE DREAM.

To Mrs. — in a dangerous illness.
BY DR. DARWIN.

DREAD dream! that hovering in the
midnight air,
Clasp'd with thy dusky wings my
aching head;
While to imagination's startled ear,
Told the flow bell for bright Eliza
dead.

Stretch'd on her sable bier, the grave
beside,
A snow-white shroud her breathless
bosom bounds,
O'er her wan brow its gather'd folds
were tied,
And loves and graces hung their
garlands round.

From these closed lips did softest ac-
cents flow?
Round that pale mouth the sweetest
dimples play?
On his dull cheek the rose of beauty
blow?
And these dim eyes diffuse celestial
day?

Did this closed hand unasking want
relieve,
Or wake the lyre to every rapturous
sound?
How sad for other's woe this breast
would heave,
How light that heart for others
transport bound!

Beats not the bell again! heavens do
I weep!
Why heave my sighs, and gush my
tears now?
Unreal forms my rantic doubts mis-
take,
And trembling fancy fears the vision
true.

Dream! to Eliza bend thy airy flight,
G' tell my chamber all my tender
fears;
How love's fond woes alarm the silent
night,
And steep my pillow with unquitted
tears.

TO RENT, THAT COMMODIOUS BRICK-HOUSE,

ON WASHINGTON STREET, with
stable, smoke house, &c. now in
the occupation of Mr. JOHN HAR-
WOOD, who will shew the premises to
any person desirous of renting, and
will also make known the terms.—Pos-
session may be had on the 15th De-
cember next.

ELIZA TROUP.

July 26, 1803. 80 3

H O X I E's

Patent Threshing (or Ginning) Machine,
Is now in full operation, and may be seen
at Sam. Yarnell's Farm near Easton.

As it is presumed those who wish
to purchase the privilege of erect-
ing MACHINES, would wish to view
this already erected; it is needless to
say much in commendation of it, more
than as an encouragement to the far-
mer to pay attention to it; we may
mention, that it will with three hands
and a horse separate one hundred bu-
shels of grain from the straw in one
day.

SAMUEL YARNELL,
ROBERT MOORE.

To whom apply for Patent Rights
for Kent, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester,
Somerlet, and Worcester, in Maryland;
Kent and Sussex in Delaware; and Ac-
comac and Northampton in Virginia.
12 of 7 m. 1803. 3w.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilmoth, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pied. BENJAMIN WILMOTH
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. — 49.

FOR SALE

THE following Lands which be-
longed to Col. R. Harrison, de-
ceased, agreeably to his last will & Tes-
tament, lying and being in Dorchester
county near the town of Cambridge,
called and known by the names of
Appleby and Willow Vale.

The tract of land called Appleby con-
tains about five hundred acres, fifty
acres of which is laid off into six lots,
and one hundred and fifty acres is laid
off in three fields each containing one
hundred thousand corn hills.—the im-
provements on this tract are equal if
not superior to any farm in the state
of Maryland, an elegant large dwell-
ing house tastily finished and in good
order, a large brick kitchen with two
fire places and with a good covered
way to the dwelling house, paved with
brick, a large brick quarter, an excel-
lent meat house, work shop, granary,
two carriage houses, two corn houses,
three large barns, stables for a number
of horses and also one for Cows and
six large Ricks for Hay, a large gar-
den and a young Apple Orchard of
excellent fruit—this farm is handsomely
ornamented with trees according to
the English style.

The tract called Willow Vale, con-
tains about two hundred and twenty
five acres, on which there is a com-
fortable dwelling house and kitchen
with several out houses, two large Ap-
ple Orchards of good fruit.—If the
above lands are not sold by the first
day of August next, they will then be
exposed to public sale to the highest
bidder in the town of Cambridge up-
on the terms which will be then made
known.

JOHN E. GIST, Rev'r.
ROBT. HARRISON dec'd.
July 11th 1803.
4w. 78.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pur-
suant to the order of the Justices
of Talbot County Court, the Lands and
Tenements of the Rev. JOHN BOWIE,
late of the said County, deceased, will
be exposed to public Sale at the Court-
House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day
of August next to the highest bidder.—
These Lands consist of a valuable Farm
and Plantation, containing about 500
Acres, with a suitable proportion of good
Wood Land, situate on Choptank River,
above Dover Ferry, and about five miles
from Easton. The residue of these Lands
consists of the settlement near Easton,
whereon he resided, with about twenty
Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same.
The Title is believed to be indisputable.
Previously to the time appointed for the
Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed,
and laid off in convenient parcels and al-
lotments for the accommodation of pur-
chasers; and a Plot thereof will be de-
posited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HAS-
KINS for the information of those who
may desire to see the Plan. The Lands
will be sold on a credit of three months
as to one fifth part of the purchase money,
and of one, two, and three years as to the
residue thereof; so that one fifth of the
purchase money be payable at the expira-
tion of three months, and the remainder
in three equal and annual instalments at
the expiration of one, two and three years
from the day of sale; the purchaser giv-
ing bonds with approved security for the
payment of the money, according to the
terms of sale, with lawful interest
for the same from the time of sale till the
payment thereof. The grounds may be
leased in the fall, and possession will be
delivered on the first of January next.
Persons desirous of purchasing will no
doubt view the premises and form their
own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,
Easton, 19th June, 1803. 8w75

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches;
French and Nova-Scotia Plaster,
which may be had of them ground, or
in the lump. They have also on hand
best Lancaster county clover seed;
brown sugars of the first quality by
the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf
October 2, 1802.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
Favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support.—I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would al-
low me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntingdon.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Princess Anne
in Somerset County. There is on said
Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years re-
nted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the best of the
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore
for the best timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit pur-
chasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Weco-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. H. W.

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber, of Somerset County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Somerset County in Mary-
land, Letters of Administration on the
personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late
of the same county; deceased; all per-
sons having Claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the twenty-third day of March next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said Estate.—
Given under my hand this 5th day of
July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Adm'r of Isaac Henry.

Now in the Press,
AN EXTRACT, NUMBER I.
From the Works of a True Believer
Submitted to the World.
AS A TESTIMONY
OF THE TRUTH OF PROPHECY
As a WARNING to the IMPIOUS;
AND
As a COMFORT to Those,
who are making
Their CALLING & ELECTION SURE.
Published and recommended by their
FRIEND and SERVANT
W. C. G.

The Managers of Chester Church
Lottery flatter themselves that the
Drawing of said Lottery will com-
mence on the first Monday of August
next.—As a proportion of the Tickets
are yet undisposed of, they recommend
it to the public to make early appli-
cation, or they may be deprived of the
advantage of getting them at the ori-
ginal price.
Centreville, 5th April, 1803.

BLANK BONDS
for sale
At this Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro'
the medium of the press, to apprise
you of my Determination to offer my-
self a Candidate for your suffrage at
the approaching Election for Dele-
gates to the state Legislature. Thus
exercising a Right with which the con-
stitution of our State has invested me
in common with other Citizens, it is
with great deference I rest the issue
on that independent expression of the
Public will which ought ever to charac-
terise the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconceived politi-
cal alliances, I anxiously look forward
to no other result than the just influ-
ence of Character upon liberal and ho-
nest Hearts: I will neither attempt to
cajole you with delusive promises or
wrest from you your honest opinion by
Bribery or Corruption. I venerate
the voice of the people when freely and
fairly expressed, as the most command-
ing feature of Republican government;
but when it comes forth polluted by
passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are
all faded, its commanding power is lost,
because it ceases to be the genuine off-
spring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to
the Constitution and Government un-
der which we live, and jealous of every
privilege enjoyed under their sanction
—Opposed to innovation, but friendly
to rational and substantial Reform—
Bound to the land we inhabit by every
Tie which can influence the Human
Heart—Possessing a common interest
and a common stake with every mem-
ber of the community, and with Them
equally exposed to the good or ill ef-
fects of Political Regulations or Civil
Establishments—I shall cheerfully sub-
mit my pretensions to preferment to
the justice and candor of my Fellow
Citizens, to whose determination I shall
bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
your very obedient Servant.

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

At a Meeting of the president and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at Wil-
mington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars
on each Share in this Company be re-
quired of the subscribers to be made
on or before the first day of Septem-
ber next, to either of the following per-
sons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland;
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the re-
maining shares, in this Company are
now in the hands of the above persons,
by whom subscriptions will be receiv-
ed.

JOSEPH TATNALL,
President.

May 24, 1803. — 15w — 71

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
TO gratify the solicitations of a
number of my Fellow-Citizens, I of-
fer myself as a Candidate to represent
you in the next General Assembly. I
claim no merit from former services;
but if from your knowledge of me,
you think I can render you any ser-
vice, I will cheerfully serve you to
the best of my abilities.—If any other
person offers, who will serve you with
more zeal, or is more attached to
your interest, I beg you to elect him;
for I assure you that I have no views
separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against
the Estate of Mr. George A. Prim-
rose, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased,
are hereby warned to produce them, prop-
erly authenticated, for settlement, on or
before the 1st day of September next; and
also all those who are indebted to said
Estate are requested to make immediate
payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Queen-Anne's county, June 24, 1803.

All Persons who are indebted to
the Editor of this Paper are very re-
spectfully requested to make their se-
veral Payments as early as possible.



A LETTER

From the Rev. Dr. Peters, of London, to the owners and keepers of sheep in the United States of America.

GENTLEMEN,

Formerly I lived among you and kept sheep; but could not keep them clean of ticks, enemies of the comfort and health of sheep, and also destroyers of wool and its growth.

Most certainly this inconvenience rested in my ignorance of the efficacious method used in Europe, to prevent or destroy these noxious insects which are pernicious and mortal to sheep.

It is evident that the climates, food and waters of America are as salubrious to sheep and their wool, as the climates, food and waters of Spain, France, England, or any part of Europe; yet your sheep in America are not so large and healthy, and their wool is not so long and fine as in Spain, France and England. This difference is artificial, and by no means natural; as I will endeavor to prove, by the wisdom, experience and care of shepherds in Europe.

1. The shepherds of France and England, take special care to give their sheep plenty of food, both in winter and summer, that they may never be struck with poverty.

2. They prevent their sheep taking colds, (which stop the mucous matter flowing through the nostrils and brings on the Pox, a mortal disease) by a shelter that keeps off the snow and rain during the severity of winter, and leaving the sides and ends of the shelter open to the winds, necessary to moderate the heat natural to sheep, which resists all cold winds but cannot endure humidity.

3. They at all times keep their sheep clean of ticks, who are generated by poverty, dirt, cold, damp, and ill health.

I have said, poverty is kept off by a plenty of food: dirt and colds are kept off by a circulating air under a cover which shelters them from snow and rains in winter—and they keep them clean of ticks by means of an ointment, (which I shall describe) they rub on in October annually in the following manner, and for this reason the shepherds call October the *saucing* month.

To save a sheep, the shepherd parts the wool with his fingers on the back bone from the head to the end of the tail, then with two fingers rubs the unctio plentifully on the skin or flesh; so that the ointment may spread by heat of the body two or three inches down each side from the ridgebone.

The shepherd then parts the wool as before, two or three inches from the ridgebone, and rubs the unctio as before in such abundance, as it will spread two or three inches downwards, then continues the same method all round the sheep. The shepherd will save a score of sheep in one day; and the unctio will kill and destroy all ticks, cure and prevent the scab, soften and supple the skin, promote the growth and increase the quantity of wool. The sheep being freed of ticks will be quiet, comfortable and healthy, whether fat or lean, and whether with a large fleece on or shorn.—The expence and trouble is too small to be mentioned, when compared to the profit, advantage, and humanity of the action. Thus to ameliorate the condition of the sheep in America will increase their numbers, and the fineness and quantity of wool, and thereby enable the inhabitants to supply their wants without the help of Europe.

Considering the advantageous commerce now going on between America and Europe, and seeing how easy it is for America to better her condition by taking proper care of its flocks of sheep and their wool, I have persuaded myself to believe that this communication will merit and secure the attention of all Americans between Panama and Greenland.

RECEIPT.

The mode of making the unctio to destroy ticks on sheep, &c.

Take one gallon of tar, put it into an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid, then having eight pounds of salt butter liquidated in another kettle, pour it gently into the tar kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time; after boiling pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unctio will be of a proper insipidation, and fit for use.

N. B. The next day after washing the sheep, they are sheared, and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October; and incommoded by summer damps and ill health, which are removed by a new saucing.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, when compared with the lakes and interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts: but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior parts of America; therefore shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will lose their teeth, appetite and wool, consequently their health and lives.

To ameliorate your sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to.

To the editors of newspapers in N. York.

I hope you will have the goodness to give this letter a place in your extensive papers, and desire all others in the United States to print it in their papers that every shepherd and planter may reap the benefits pointed out, which to me appear of no little utility to the citizens of America, many of whom may yet be as ignorant of this puissant cure of ticks on sheep as I myself formerly was.

Should it do any good to my native country, I shall be amply paid, and remain with gratitude to you and all coadjutors.

Your, and their humble servant,
SAMUEL PETERS.

London, April 18, 1803

BONAPARTE'S
PROFESSION OF PEACE.

From the London Sun, of May 13, 1803.

FRENCH MEMORIAL.

We this day present to our readers a most curious paper, which was presented by Talleyrand to Bonaparte in the month of December last, advising him against going to war with this country. It proves two very interesting facts.—It shews in the first place, that Bonaparte's mind, as long ago as December last, was bent upon war, and it demonstrates to us the dangers we have escaped by the war which is now begun. It proves besides, how well acquainted Talleyrand seemed to be, not only with our national character, but with the policy which our government was likely to pursue. How unfortunate that has been, in the naval

department more especially, we believe is now pretty obvious to the most unobservant of our countrymen.

Extract from a memorial presented to the chief consul, by Talleyrand, the 13th Frimaire, year XI. Dec. 4, 1802.

Talleyrand begins by telling the first consul that the present memorial is merely a copy of one presented to the ministers of Louis XV. after the peace of Aix la Chapelle to dissuade them from that fatal and dishonourable war to France which ended in 1762. He says, "by the ignorance of the ministers, the bribes of Austria, the intrigues of Berus the influence of Pompadour, and the weakness of Louis XV. those strong reasons for peace were not listened to; the consequence is known, but it is not known that this impolitic war alone prevented the total ruin of England during the following or American war, and preserved that country from being what, if we are prudent, it sooner or later must be, an invaluable naval and military station of France and which shall secure us the empire of the world."

Talleyrand then enters into the particulars of the many and irresistible means, France, during the peace, possessed "to foment troubles, to spread discontent, to tarnish the honour, to undermine the resources, to weaken the strength, to lull asleep the public spirit, and to cool the patriotism of the inhabitants of the British empire, and by a gradual train of intrigues, insults, demands, insurrections, vexations, murders, alarms, and bankruptcy, prepare even the warmest English patriot, to see with indifference, if not with approbation, an union with France, which will put an end to all difficulties, and procure Englishmen the same tranquillity, honour, and happiness Frenchmen enjoy under the mild but firm government of the chief consul."

"But," says he, "powerful as France is upon the continent by its conquests, by its influence, by the vigour of its government, and by the victories of its armies: in regard to England it is not in a better position of strength than in 1755, because, with the knowledge of our means, and with the great abilities of our ruler, we are unable directly to injure England, our navy being more reduced, and our naval officers more ignorant than in 1755, but indirectly, and in time of peace to lay the insalable foundation for the future subjection of England, France at no former period had so many certain and undoubted under-hand methods. A war at present may lessen, if not destroy them, but every year's continuance of peace shall preserve augment, and fix them.

"Ought we not to wait, at least ten years, before we renew the war with England? till we are in a condition effectually to support our claims, our views and our plans? The English will do our business if we permit them.—Their religion is pleasure, and their pleasure debauchery. They have plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. They have begun to neglect their navy and to disband their artificers, who go to France, Spain and Holland for maintenance.

"While their individuals squander their riches, the state grows parsimonious, and begins to save in those articles on which it cannot be too profuse.

"They are even near reducing their trivial army, and their patriots speak of entrusting, what they call their liberty and property to the valour of a militia. What a field is this for our

policy? Is it our business to awaken or arouse them from their lethargy? If we do, the consequence is obvious.—We teach them to believe a real truth, 'That they cannot strengthen themselves too much by sea or by land.'—Then an army creates to be the object of public complaint, of public dislike—and the people begin to think, that, as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English, than of Frenchmen. Then their young nobility will continue to apply themselves to the military profession, and think themselves honored by that profession, in which alone consist the defence and security of their country.

"This may be fatal to us, for the sooner we go to war, the sooner their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not then become more wealthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military virtues and the manly exercises may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery and corruption, may yet think seriously, and be once more what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition; they easily glide from one extreme to another—it is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it.

"The ashes of La Vendee still smoke—it requires only a spark to kindle a civil war in the bosom of our country. The returned emigrants are as yet quiet, but they have not forgot their former principles, and the wrongs they have suffered from the revolution.—Let not a new war give the Bourbons an opportunity to remind them of it. The most dangerous of the Bourbons reside in England; let not the renewal of a war permit England to use them, their name and influence, to trouble and invade France.

"We command at present all the continental powers: but we know they carry with disgust and complaint, the fetters we have imposed. Let not a war with England give them occasion to shake them off, and to command us in their turn.

"The general weakness and supineness that forever attend immoderate wealth and luxury, hide from the English the knowledge of their own strength, real power and true interest. Suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom.

We have already isolated them from the continental politics—leave them in peace—and the isolation of their trade shall soon follow. We have already made them feared, envied and hated every where on the continent—leave them in peace, and they shall soon be despised, neglected and unpitied.

"Leave them in peace, and they will soon return to their amusements of elections, races, party, and faction—leave them in peace, and their ministers must be directed by popular clamor, which we can always excite and encourage. Leave them in peace, and their navy will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artificers once more turned over to us, to Spain, and to Holland!—Leave them in peace, and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains will soon become a mere militia in pay. Leave them in peace, and we shall not fear the defection of Russia or Prussia, or any of our present allies, which otherwise would much hurt, and perhaps ruin our present system. Leave

them in peace, and they will never think of schemes for increasing their population or for making every part of their dominions of real use to every other. *Lead them in peace*, and most of their nobility and gentry will continue to squander away amongst us their great riches, and augment our resources to enslave their country. *Lead them in peace*, and before the year 25, France shall command the departments of the Thames, and of the Rhine, and of the Po.

Pursue, citizen consul, this plan steadily, for ten or fifteen years, constantly dissecting the riches of the country to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, *and not till then*, shall we be able to strike the blow we have for above one hundred and fifty years been meditating, *the conquest of the British islands.*

(Signed)

"C. M. TALLEYRAND."

Some additional papers relative to the late negotiation have been laid before parliament. Among these the following is the only document which we find interesting to the American readers:— *Phil. paper.*

COPY OF A LETTER

From Mr. R. King to Lord Hawkebury. LONDON May 15, 1803.

MY LORD,

In the present critical posture of affairs, I lose no time in communicating to your lordship, for his majesty's information, that a treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th day of April past, by the Plenipotentiaries of America and France; by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of N. Orleans as well as all Louisiana, as the same was heretofore possessed by Spain has been acquired by the United States of America. In drawing this treaty, care has been taken to frame the same as not to infringe any right of G. Britain in the navigation of the River Mississippi.

I flatter myself that this communication will be received with satisfaction, and regarded as a new proof of the disposition of the United States, to observe towards his majesty a spirit of amity and confidence, important at all times, and more especially so in present circumstances, to the harmony and mutual prosperity of the two countries.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your lordship the assurance of distinguished consideration, with which I have the honor to be &c.

RUFUS KING.

Right hon. lord Hawkebury.

[Here follows a note from Lord Hawkebury, acknowledging the receipt of the above.]

FROM HAVANNA.

We learn by captain Frost, from Havanna, that the government of that place had given orders to put an immediate stop to the practice of smuggling; and had seized American property to the amount of 12,000 dollars, belonging to the dealers in leather in the United States.

In consequence of information having been received of the intendants being concerned in covering American property under Spanish colours, he had been ordered home, and was to sail in ten days after captain Frost's departure, in a brig for Spain.

The celebrated Bowles was at Havanna in irons; but it was expected he would be given up in exchange for two Spanish officers in captivity with the Indians.

Four or five Spanish ships of war, lying in port, were getting ready for sea; as also, with all possible expedition, eight or ten English Guineamen, who had had an intimation of war, but no certain account of it.

Fourteen nuns, from New Orleans, had arrived safe at Havanna.

NEW YORK, July 23.

A mercantile friend informs us of the arrival at Nantucket, of the brig Apollo, Bunker, from the coast of Patagonia, with 5000 hair and 1000 fur seal skins. She left the sloop Prudence, Worth, the 1st of April, with 800 skins; sloop Eliza, Bunker, with 11,000 seal skins and 135 bbls Elephant oil. The ship Manilla, and brig Eliza, had arrived on the coast; the crews of both vessels went to the islands in the said brig sealing, leaving the ship in port, waiting the arrival of their reader, the sloop Prudence, &

Nantucket; which vessel afterwards arrived and was waiting the return of the brig—she had obtained about 2000 skins in the month of January last.

August 1.

By the schooner William and Margaret, capt. Wanton, in 16 days from Martinique, we learn that the state of that island remained nearly the same as mentioned by the last advices. The day on which capt. W. sailed (12th of July) a British sloop of war cut a French vessel of 300 tons, from Guadaloupe out of Martinique, under a heavy fire from the fort. The crew escaped and got on shore in the boats. American produce high.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 5th June, mentions that Lord Nelson had arrived there from England, in the frigate Amphion, having given his ship, the Victory, to admiral Cornwallis, whom he left in chase at sea. He brought in three French prizes, taken on the passage, and proceeded immediately up the Mediterranean, to join the fleet on that station.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Breech, proprietor of the American Coffee-House at Cape Francois, to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated July 14th, 1803.

"Every thing here is in a state of suspense respecting war or peace. Three English 74's and six frigates blockade this port. They capture all French vessels, and order them for Jamaica. Not less than 20 sail have been taken and sent thither within the last 15 days. Some few Americans have escaped; but those which have arrived were chased close in with the harbour. We understand the English commander on this station has orders to capture all French vessels bound in or out of this port. The government appears to be much alarmed. In consequence, the duty is taken off all American produce.

"A census of the inhabitants was taken yesterday, that the provisions may be equally distributed. A number of French vessels have been cut out of Jamaica by the English. We have two 74's and 4 frigates in this port, which are preparing for France with all possible dispatch. A hot press of French seamen has taken place both in the harbour and on shore. You may expect to hear of an engagement before long.

"All kinds of American produce have taken an uncommon rise. Flour is 22 dollars per barrel by the cargo, pork 25, beef 16, rice 10 cents, lard 18, butter 25, lumber 38 dollars per 1000.

"The schr. Fair Trader, Gardiner, arrived this day from Philadelphia; and the brig Three Brothers, O'Neil, from Baltimore."

Our correspondent at Gibraltar, under date of the 10th of June, writes as follows:

"Markets here are very dull for all kinds of provisions. Flour has not even a nominal price; between 18 and 20,000 barrels are now afloat in the Bay, and fresh cargoes arrive almost daily. There are likewise in the port of Lisbon 90,000, barrels, in Barcelona 30,000, and 30,000 in Leghorn; making together in only four ports in this neighbourhood, 140,000 barrels of American flour.

"Lord Nelson arrived here on the 4th inst. in the Amphion frigate. He had given the command of his ship (the Victory, a three decker) to Admiral Cornwallis, whom he left at sea in chase of some of 'the enemy's' vessels, and came in the Amphion, bringing with him the official Declaration of War and three French prizes.

"It is reported here that the frigate Juno and a brig of war are captured off Toulon by a French Squadron."

There is a French 74 in Centa. Two sloops of war went from this port to watch her; and on the 7th inst. a tremendous cannonading was distinctly heard so that we believe an engagement has taken place between them.

"Same day a French barque was brought in a prize. The crew rose on the prize, matter, as the English sailors were towing the vessel round Europe point, tied him to the main rigging, and secured the men as they came up the ship's sides. They would have carried her off, but had left their colours flying under the English jack, and were seen by the frigate. When the boats from the frigate hove in sight, the crew of the prize made no resistance, but surrendered immediately.

"A day or two ago most of the crew of the frigate Resistance arrived here. She ran on a rock of Cape St. Mary's in a fog, and was lost. The commander justifies himself by saying the master had altered the vessel's course during the night without his knowledge. They are bounded to Malaa for trial.

NORFOLK, July 19.

We learn by the brig Friendship, capt. Wilman, from Aux Cayes, arrived on Sunday, that the situation of the inhabitants, in the island of St. Domingo, was extremely distressing. The brigands in the neighborhood of Aux Cayes have surrounded the place in such a close manner, that it is impossible to obtain forage for their cattle, without a strong force being employed to procure it. Turkeys were selling at the enormous price of 8 to 10 dollars each, fowls two dollars, and vegetables in proportion. Two vessels with passengers on board had been captured by the British cruisers and sent for Jamaica. The Friendship was boarded by an English armed vessel, but being an American, was permitted to pass unmolested. Between 50 and 60 passengers came in the above vessel; and as the British cruisers intercept all reinforcements, the inhabitants of St. Domingo are flying in all directions.

We understand that the above brig hopped off last night!!!

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, August 9.

Last evening (August 3) the United States Schooner VIXEN, Lieut. SMITH, fired a salute, which was answered by the fort, and weighed anchor for the Mediterranean, on a cruise.

Balt. Tel.

The French gentleman who is said to be JEROME BONAPARTE, came in the Baltimore stage this morning, as far as Chester, where he continues at present.

[Phil. pap.]

The accounts of the Indians on the Natchez read are truly alarming: no company can come through without being insulted and abused; and if not more than two or three, are almost sure to be killed and robbed. A rupture with them is supposed certain.

Tennessee Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, received at Charleston, dated 5th July, 1803.

"There has been, a few days ago, an engagement off the Mole, between the convoy of a British merchant fleet, and a French sloop of war and a frigate, of which the result was, that the sloop of war was taken, and the frigate escaped into the Mole, after a loss of 40 men. The cause is not yet known; but it is presumed that the French vessels would not answer the salutes of the British ship of the line, and a frigate. I hope this may be the case, for if war is declared, we shall be badly off here."

The Constitution of 44 guns, commodore Preble, will sail in a few days for the Mediterranean. Her entire crew is enlisted, and she is in a fine state of repair and equipment.

[Bost. Cent.]

IF FIFTEEN MILLIONS of dollars be the sum stipulated to be paid to France for Louisiana, it is nearly ALL the gold & silver coin in the U. S. Mr. Blodget, in his last Statistical Table, makes the whole metallic medium circulating in the United States, only 16,500,000 dollars.

Boston Centinel.

When the Sedition Law was in force federal printers felt perfectly indifferent about it, as it merely punished *falsehood*. Now that the common law doctrines is enforced, democrats are equally indifferent because it punishes *truth*, and they have therefore little to fear.

Balaunt.

The governor of the Mississippi territory has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for apprehending Samuel Mason and his party, who have committed great depredations in that country.

We are authorized to state for the

information of the proprietors of stock in the public funds of the United States that, although the principal of the six per cent. stock to be created by virtue of the treaty with France, is reimbursable at the treasury of the United States, the interest is payable in Europe.

[Nat. Intel.]

By a gentleman from Shelbyville, we learn, that sentence of death was passed on the negro who murdered Miss Bean, (mentioned in our last) by the called court.

[Ken. Gaz.]

From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

MR. GRAY.

IF the following appears sufficiently interesting to your subscribers to deserve a place in your very useful paper, you will insert it. Yet its none-appearance will not in the least mortify any vanity to see my production in print. It is not the fiction of fancy; for, alas! the victim of the infernal delusion now lives in this city, and otherwise is a most amiable young gentleman.

In a word, a few days ago an old class mate (a most accomplished youth, who, if uncontaminated, would be prized amongst the fairest flowers of the rising generation) visited me. He had just arrived from a voyage; and hoping that the concomitant terrors of a first excursion by sea, might have eradicated the effects of reading our President's bosom friend's 'Age of reason.' I questioned him on the subject, but cannot express my chagrine and grief, at finding that the scions of doubt, implanted by a single perusal of that fiend like work, had, by its having been made the chief object of study, reared themselves into deep rooted trees of infidelity. At first I reasoned. But finding him adamant, even against arguments enforced by an energy of a grief, (by far more poignant than I should have experienced at following him to his tomb, had I been assured of his having died in the Christian faith) I grew melancholy. He left me, I took up the first book that came to hand. It happened to be the sublime Saurin; & turning to his sermon upon the great duties of religion, I shall conclude by giving a sketch from that inspired essay as the most severe philippic (although written more than one hundred & twenty years ago) against the hateful wretch that has deprived me of my friend.

"If no pretext can be alledged to palliate a permission of such publications, who can furnish colours black enough to describe the publishers of them. Thou miserable wretch! who, in order to obtain the empty reputation of an author, and to acquire the false glory of writing with vivacity and beauty, coverest thyself with real infamy, what madness animates thee? Thou wretch! who spreadest the poison of thy corruption, not only thro' thine own circle but through all countries where thy infamous productions go, infecting not only contemporaries, but all others who succeed thee; what punishment proportioned to thy malice can be inflicted on thee? Miserable wretch! methinks I see thee hereafter in the crowd of victims which the vengeance of God sacrificeth in hell! methinks I see thee in the midst the unworthy captives whom thy writings subdued to Satan; and I hear them address this frightful language to thee—'Thou barbarian! was it not enough for thee to delight thyself with error and vice, that thou must aspire at the glory of giving us a relish for it? Was it not enough to exclude thyself from eternal happiness, must heaven also be shut against us by thine abominable maxims, as well as thy pernicious example? Was it not enough to precipitate thyself into these flames—must we be drawn after thee? Thou wretch our betrayer in time, and we will be thy tormentors throughout eternity.' H. D.

It is not known that any punishment has been inflicted upon the "profligate wretch" (as he is called in the Morning Chronicle) who gave the toast at Newark. ["Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold—may TRAITORS always receive their due reward."] The editor of the Chronicle says, that, according to his information, the man is a *foreigner*—that he arrived in this country less than two years ago—that in the course of that time he ran away to the West Indies, from which he has just returned—

Thus has this man been selected by the democrats as a companion at their feasts, and employed to throw contempt upon a high and distinguished officer of the government. The foul-mouthed rascal has not been so long in the country as even Duane and Cheetham, though he appears to be full as good a patriot; and yet he has dared to insult the majesty of that people who gave Mr. Burr an equal number of votes with Mr. Jefferson himself. The editor of the Morning Chronicle thinks that "a Bridewell should be the portion both of him who gave the toast, and of him that published it." Perhaps a pillory or a whipping post would not be too severe a punishment. It is still hoped that New Jersey will wipe away the disgrace by catching the fellow, and by making an example of him, put a stop to the beginnings of treason and rebellion. N. Y. Gaz.

It is well known that one of the principal censures cast upon the administration of Gen. Washington was grounded upon the funding system. It has been a theme of continual abuse in all the democratic papers. Yet those very papers are now extolling the wisdom of Mr. Jefferson in adding eleven millions of dollars to the funded debt of the United States. Great clamor was raised against the administration of Mr. Adams because he did not effect a greater reduction of the national debt, though it was continually diminished, notwithstanding the enormous expense to which the country was subjected in quelling the insurrections of the democrats, and in protecting ourselves against their friends, the French plunderers. Now, in a time of profound tranquility, the national debt is to be increased fifteen millions of dollars in one year, for the purchase of a country most of which is uninhabited, and totally useless to the United States. Gaz. U. S.

From the Boston Palladium.
Spanish Navy.—As Spain will probably soon be involved in the war which has commenced in Europe, we conceive the publication of the list of her navy will, at this time, be agreeable to our readers, as there may be frequent occasions to refer thereto. This list is from one published by authority in Spain, in 1801, with which we have been favored by a respected friend.

	AGGREGATE.	Cadix.	Ferrol.	Cartagena.
Navois	14	28	19	
Frigates	22	11	9	
Corbetas	6	2	1	
Xabeques			7	
Urcas	2	8	5	
Bergantines	11	20	10	
Paquebotes	5	3		
Balandras	9	3		
Goletas	8	6	7	
Lugres	1		1	
Galeras			2	
Total	220			

Klopstock and Gleim.
When Klopstock heard of Gleim's indisposition, he dispatched a friend of his in Quedlenburgh to Halberstadt, to inquire into the state of his health. This friend communicated to Gleim the object of his mission, and received from him the answer, that he would himself write to Klopstock. The following is a copy of the letter, and it cannot fail of proving acceptable to our reader, of sensibility, to observe how the oldest poets of Germany loved each other in their last moments:—

Halberstadt, Jan. 14, 1803.
"Dear Klopstock! I am dying; and as a dying man, say, that we, in this life have not lived enough for and with each other; in the future, we shall repair this deficiency. My muse has conducted me to the brink of the grave and still continues with me—"Poems of Old Gleim on his death-bed," are now copying neatly for readers. A copy of Night Poems I now send to my Klopstock, as I think that he alone will find nothing improper in it. It is too painful for me to dictate more. Salute the friend of your heart and those who keep me in remembrance; the three Reimarus's, our female friend at Ham, and all who love my Klopstock. GLEIM."

"P. S. I have given orders to be buried in my garden.—Round the grave stand, in marble, the urns of some of my departed friends. My aunts and nieces beg to be remembered to their Klopstock." *Lon. pap.*

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

On the Necessity of Parental Restraint in the early part of Female Life.

Did not daily experience convince us to the contrary, one would hardly think it possible that there could be such a being as a cruel parent; and yet I am satisfied, in my opinion, that parents in general are oftener guilty of folly than cruelty. Whatever may be the disposition of a man to severity, yet the fond endearments, wheedlings and caresses of his children; whom he considers as a part of himself, will ever prevent him from acting the part of a tyrant, unless he has a soul callous to all feelings, and deaf to all the calls of humanity. I believe it will be found upon inquiry, that one half of the errors, which children commit, and our daughters in particular, owe their existence to the folly and ambition of their parents: who under the ambitious idea that their children should dress as well as their neighbors—feather them up in all the empty parade of fashion, and thereby sow in their little hearts, those seeds of pride which spring up all the rest of their lives, and effectually choke all the beneficent shoots of reason. Though pride may, in some degree, be considered as the centinel of female virtue; yet like a treacherous guard, it often betrays them, and leads them into the most fatal errors—for a girl having once been taught to consider dress as an essential point, should she lose her parents or friends, by whom she is supported in her gaudy parade; yet the pride of her heart will not suffer her to submit to what she before considered as a vulgar dress, as noble gamesters, after a run of ill luck, put up their estates at auction, in order to pay their debts of honor: so it must be feared that the proud female heart, humbled by the loss of parents or friends, rather than to appear humiliated in the eyes of the world, will barter her virtue for folly and meet her disgrace and ruin in the arms of the assassin of innocence.

To know how properly to deny or comply with the request of a child, seems to be one of the nicest and most essential points of a parent; to deny them what is necessary and suitable to his own condition and circumstances; is cruel and unjust; to grant them more, is madness and folly—but here will arise the question, who is to be the judge of what is necessary, the parent or the child? I fear the child too often determines that point, and the parent gives up what he should invariably support and maintain, his own opinion. When once through our weakness and affection for our children, we thus suffer them to triumph over us, we then take a lasting farewell of all order and subordination; and we must not complain, should they then oppose us with indifference and contempt; and at last, accuse us of being silly dotards, and the authors of their ruin.

I am well aware that this kind of doctrine will draw a frown on many a pretty face; but as I write not to flatter the folly of any one, nor to insult the empire of beauty, I shall address a few friendly words to the female sex:

Remember my fair friends, that there is nothing truly valuable in this life but virtue, and that the parade and glare of dress, is more its enemy than its friend, though modesty, peculiar and graceful to your sex, will not permit you to own, yet certainly true it is, that your fondness for dress owes its origin to the wish of procuring yourselves rich and opulent husbands. Your gaudy dress may indeed entrap the fool or the coxcomb; but what girl of sense would wish to make a husband of either; the sensible man will not be directed in the choice of a wife by her lawns, her silks, or her satins; but by the internal perfections of her mind, he will consider how far she is capable of giving up the gaudies and pleasures of life, to the painful task of managing her family; he will consider that as she will partake with him of all his pleasures and comforts, so she must be of a mind that will soothe him amidst the cares, troubles, and disappointments of this life, and think no home like her own, nor no man like her husband. Happy must be such a union; equally miserable the reverse.

However morose you may consider these reflections, the time may come when you may, with a sigh, acknowledge the truth of them.

HUMAN NATURE.

Good Cider as early made as Bad.

To make cider of early or late fruit, that will keep any length of time, without the trouble of frequent drawing off.

Take the largest cask you have on your farm, from a barrel upwards, put a few sticks in the bottom, in the manner that housewives set a lye-cask, so as to raise a vacancy of two or three inches from the bottom of the cask; then lay over these sticks either a clean old blanket, or, if that be not at hand, a quantity of the swindling of flax, so as to make a coat of about a quarter of an inch thick when it is well pressed down; then put in so much clean washed sand, from a beach or road, as will cover about 6 or 8 inches in depth of your vessel; pass all your cider from the press through a table cloth, suspended from the corners, which will take out the pumace; and pour the liquor gently upon the sand, through which it must be suffered to filter gradually; and as it runs off by a tap inserted in your vessel in the vacancy made by the sticks at the bottom, it will be found, by this easy method, as clear as cider can be expected, after the most laborious excess of refining; and all the mucilaginous matter, which causes the fermentation and souring of cider will be soon separated as to prevent that disagreeable consequence.

N. B. Other methods may easily be invented for passing the cider through the sand, which is the only essential part of the above process.

Gaz. U. S.

ANECDOTES.

A pleeny blacksmith, that fancied himself sick, would frequently seize a neighboring physician to give him relief; the physician knowing him to be in perfect health, yet not willing to offend him, told him he must be careful in his diet, and not eat any thing that was heavy or windy. The blacksmith went off satisfied—but on casting in his mind what food was heavy and windy, and being ignorant, back he posts to the Doctor, who being quite out of patience with his patient, "said," "Don't you know what things are heavy, and what are windy?" "No," answered the blacksmith—"why then I will tell you," said the Doctor, "there's your anvil is heavy, and your bellows are windy—do not eat either, and you will do well enough."

One of Governor Clinton's new Justices.

A couple lately presented themselves before a justice of the peace of a neighboring county, of the new set, for the purpose of being married. In endeavoring to read the ceremony, difficulties occurred which were evidently to be traced to a want of education, and his negro man, who had been taught to read by a former master, prepared for this event, generously relieved him from his embarrassment by taking the book and performing the ceremony himself! If any person should doubt this, the names of the married couple, the negro, and the justice, can be given.

N. Y. E. Post.

DIED.

At New York—on Saturday, 30th ult. after a long and painful illness, departed this life, in the 23d. year of her age, Mrs. ANN BELDEN, wife of Mr. E. Belden, printer of the Commercial Advertiser. Mrs. Belden was one of the most amiable of her sex, mild and agreeable in her manners, all her acquaintances became her real friends.—Dying a true Christian, the approach of death had no terrors—yet, such was the attachment of her family & friends that her departure will always be recollected with a sigh.

AN OVERSEER
Wanted by the subscriber.

TO prevent unnecessary application it is requested that no one apply but a single man, who has been accustomed to obtain his living by labour.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.
August 9, 1802. 82 3w

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to purchase, for life or term of years.—

—ALSO—

a few COWS of the White Breed, in prime order, for sale.

Inquire of the Printer, with whom a line may be left.

Wyc, August 1, 1803. 82

Chester Town Primary School,
AND
KENT COUNTY ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC examination of the scholars in this Institution will be held on the eighteenth and nineteenth inst. in the Academy; and the business each day shall be concluded with a variety of exercises in elocution.

The parents, guardians & friends of the scholars are particularly requested to attend, and all others who may chuse to honor them with their presence are invited.

NOTICE—

The Rev. JOSEPH DOUGLAS, the conductor of the Chester Town School and Kent county Academy, returns their most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Chester Town, and the citizens of Kent and Queen Ann's who have honored his new plan of education with their respectable sanction—begs leave to inform them, that, encouraged by their liberal patronage, he has, at a very considerable expence, fitted up his school-rooms in a convenient and handsome manner. Besides, having been much solicited by the friends of several of the young ladies who had not finished their education with the late Mrs. Mantel, to endeavor to procure a lady to open a Boarding School in the house she so long occupied, as they still retained a prejudice in favor of the place, and for her excellent regulations and discipline with which he was so well acquainted; he has therefore the very great pleasure of informing them that Miss ARABELLA M. HENDERSON, late of Wilmington, whose character as a lady and a teacher are well established, will open a Young Ladies Boarding School in a separate apartment of that house on the twelfth day of September next.—The boarders, at such, are to be solely under her care, but the school to be under his and her joint superintendence and instruction.

Miss Henderson will teach the young ladies under her care plain sewing and samplers, tambouring, embroidery, flowering on muslin, philagree, lace and fancy work.

A French gentleman, Mr. GUICHARD, is also engaged, who will attend either of the schools at such hours as may be required, to teach the French language, drawing, fencing and music.

Messrs. JOSEPH and SAMUEL DOUGLAS will continue to teach the Grecian and Roman languages, the English language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, book keeping, the practical branches of mathematics, elocution, composition, history, geography, the use of the globes, and astronomy.—They have had an assistant for some time past in the English department, and will continue to employ one if necessary.

N. B. Miss Henderson will accommodate only five or six boarders, on the terms of the late Mrs. Mantel—those who want board will do well to apply immediately. Vacation will commence on the 19th inst. and the schools shall open on the 12th of September next.

Chester Town,
August 6, 1803. 82 2w

Boarding & Lodging.

MRS. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Easton, that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

August 9, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Paul M. Latire, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, that a dividend of the assets in hand may be struck at or before the 31st of this inst. in the town of Cambridge, Dorchester county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this first day of August, 1803.

JAMES TKIPPE, Jun.

Adm'or. de bonis non.

POETRY.

The following interesting effusion of fancy and feelings is ascribed to the pen of Francis Newbery, Esq.

HAPPY REVIEW.

IN my youth I was careless and gay,
Freely joining in pleasure's career;
'Twas the spring time of life—it was
May,
And ne'er thought of the date of the
year.

But to vice's allurements not prone,
Buffy love whisper'd soft in my ear;
"There's no comfort in living alone—
"And pray look to the date of the
year."

My fond heart gave assent, beating
high,
And acknowledged the maid that
was dear:
Ready Hymen soon fasten'd the tie—
Ever blest be the date of that year!

Many summers roll'd on full of joy;
Many winters that never were drear;
And oft times a girl or a boy
Gave delight to the date of the year.

Bred in Harmony, virtue and truth,
Happy faces around me appear;
And the grateful affections of youth
Prove a balm to the date of the
year.

While old friends, full of sense, taste
and knowledge,
Sweeten life with attachment sin-
cere;

And the stories of school and of col-
lege
Seem improved from the date of the
year.

Thus I've liv'd till my hair is grown
grey,

And still pleasantly move in my
sphere;

For December is cheerful as May,
And content marks the date of the
year. [Hudson Gaz.]

The sanative properties of oxygen are every day becoming more manifest.—M. Vail, professor of chemistry at Mouton, has discovered that by oxy-dating meat broth, it will acquire such powerful antiputrescent property, as to keep sweet for six months. M. Moscati, of Milan, hung a piece of fish in the sun until it became putrid, he then oxydated it, and kept it for ten days, when it fell to pieces, but it had become so sweet as not to occasion any ill taste to the water in which it was boiled.—Flesh of any kind, rubbed in powdered charcoal, may be recovered from a state of putridity.

As a proof of the increasing civili-zation of the the Turks, it is mention-ed that there are now eight printing presses in Constantinople partly sup-ported by occasional presents from the Sultan—hitherto they have been con-fined to works of lexicography.

[London paper.]

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,
RICHARD NICOLS.
Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 1f.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the Subscriber living near Easton,
on Friday night last,

A BAY MARE,
ABOUT fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, somewhat rubbed on each side of the neck, and over the left eye; a few white hairs in her forehead, has plowed this summer, suckles a young colt, and is in but tolerable order. A reasonable reward will be given for the mare, if delivered alone, and TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the thief and mare, so that he be brought to due punishment.
JOHN CLAYLAND.
August 2, 1803. 81 3

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the State Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterise the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconceived political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preferment to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your very obedient Servant.
ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the REV. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder.—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood-Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Land will be sold on a credit of three months as to one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,
JOSEPH HASKINS,
OWEN KENNARD,
JOSEPH TILFORD,
Easton, 19th June, 1803. 80w75

For Sale,
SEVEN COWS AND
CALVES,
Of the WHITE BREED.
M. BORDLEY.
July 26, 1803.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.
with a copy of the will annexed

TO RENT,
THAT COMMODIOUS
BRICK-HOUSE,
ON WASHINGTON STREET, with
stable, smoke house, &c. now in
the occupation of Mr. JOHN HAR-
wood, who will shew the premises to
any person desirous of renting, and
will also make known the terms.—Pos-
session may be had on the 15th De-
cember next.

ELIZA TROUP.

July 26, 1803.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
Favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support.—I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would al-
low me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Princess Anne
in Somerset County. There is on said
Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years ren-
ted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handsomest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the East, or Shore
for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Weco-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.
Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. H. W.

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber, of Somerset County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Somerset County in Mary-
land, Letters of Administration on the
personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late
of the same county, deceased; all per-
sons having Claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the twenty-third day of March next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said Estate.—
Given under my hand this 5th day of
July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,
Adm'r of Isaac Henry.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC Examination of the Schol-
ars belonging to this Institution
will be held at the Court House in Easton,
on Thursday the eleventh day of August
next; at which their Parents, Guardi-
ans and Friends, are invited to attend.
Easton, 25th July, 1803.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
TO gratify the solicitations of a
number of my Fellow-Citizens, I of-
fer myself as a Candidate to represent
you in the next General Assembly. I
claim no merit from former services;
but if from your knowledge of me,
you think I can render you any ser-
vice, I will cheerfully serve you to
the best of my abilities.—If any other
person offers, who will serve you with
more zeal, or is more attached to
your interest, I beg you to elect him;
for I assure you that I have no views
separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches;
French and Nova-Scotia Plaster,
which may be had of them ground, or
in the lump. They have also on hand
best Lancaster county clover seed;
brown sugars of the first quality by
the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, Countywharf
October 7, 1802.

JAMES TROTH,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilomott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pied. BENJAMIN WILLOTT
Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 m. — 10.

AT a Meeting of the president and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at Wil-
mington on the 3d day of May, 1803,
RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars
on each Share in this Company be re-
quired of the subscribers to be made
on or before the first day of Septem-
ber next, to either of the following per-
sons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland.
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the re-
maining shares, in this Company are
now in the hands of the above persons,
by whom subscriptions will be receiv-
ed.

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President,

May 24, 1803. — 15w — 71

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against
the Estate of Mr. George A. Prim-
rose, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased,
are hereby warned to produce them, pro-
perly authenticated, for settlement, on or
before the 4th day of September next; and
also all those who are indebted to said
Estate are requested to make immediate
payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Queen Ann's county, June 24, 1803.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of
WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in
Somerset county, are now for sale at this
Office—Price Five Dollars— Highest
Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars— In the
2d class, 2000 Dollars.

All Persons who are indebted to
the Editor of this Paper are very re-
spectfully requested to make their se-
veral Payments as early as possible.



SALEM, July 28.

SUMMARY.

The scene of the European war is opening. We have already seen the English displaying their sovereignty of the ocean. Captures have been added to captures, and the colonies of the French which were the most defences, have become their conquests. The French remonstrate against these early depredations, hardly preceded with the threatening of war, while the English accustomed to depredations in the late war, urge their government to extend the liberty of seizure to all upon whom the French have a decisive influence. The French in turn are urgent to oblige all their dependencies to adopt the same measures. Already the English subjects in France are arrested to be hostages for such Frenchmen as have fallen into the power of the English. As the French cannot capture by sea, they are preparing to extend their power upon the land. It is reported that Hamburg is already under French dominion, and that the king of Prussia has not refused to admit the passage of French troops to this devoted city. The opposition in England have enquired into the neglect of the mediations with which the French have charged the English, and the government has excused this appearance, under the authority of the decisive conclusions of the Russian court. Though we had been often told of the partiality of the Russians to the English, this concession admits that whatever commercial intercourse was admitted, it did not involve the highest degree of political confidence. The English do not absolutely refuse the mediation, though the public opinion does not lead us to hope any immediate advantages from the pursuit of it. As the English provide to interrupt all French commerce, so the French are vigilant to prevent their intercourse with European nations. With the ready conquest of Hamburg, public opinion has already consigned to France, the direction of Holland, of Portugal and Spain, and of all Italy. Troops are at the island of Elba, and provisions and military stores had arrived. The principal stations of Italy were to be immediately in French possession. And an army had been stationed in Holland, in a position which could from past events remind them of the conquest of England.

The invasion of Great Britain is again the topic of conversation. By some the attempt is deemed in the highest degree rash and absurd. By others, who calculate from French enthusiasm, it is believed, that they "who love the daring for the danger's sake," are sure to accomplish, if they undertake this important expedition. The English esteem it prudent to maintain the national alarm, and not to trust altogether to their marine strength. The militia are kept in readiness, for the defence of the Island, the public fury is supported by the imminent danger and by the conviction that the national hope and glory depends upon the event of the present contest. The French require decisive measures from the Dutch, and the last reports respecting the negotiations of the Dutch with the English, lead us to expect that no neutrality whatever will be allowed. The Dutch minister was to withdraw from England, and the hopes of peace must vanish from the eyes of that unhappy people. Unquestionably their commerce is already open to English depredations, and their choice is no longer in their power.

We turn instantly to France to examine their military arrangements. Massena is mentioned as the first in command under the French consul. But whatever may be assigned to this great officer, so numerous are the intended operations of the French, that nothing can be predicted respecting the first military commands. The French do not absolutely despair of doing anything by sea. What they cannot do by great naval armament, they expect to accomplish as the Americans did by swarms of privateers, which have already been commissioned from ports of France and from the colonies. Enterprising men can do much against the most vigilant and powerful enemies, and some success has already rewarded this ambition. Nothing can yet be affirmed of the disposition of Russia, Prussia and Austria. The French have betrayed no apprehensions of interruptions from them. The troops of Austria are already upon the frontiers of Italy, and no reply had been received from Prussia in answer to the communications of Hamburg, the first object of French invasion.

It has been reported that an English fleet had been prepared for the invasion and conquest of Sicily, and would be in possession of it before the French could make any establishment in that valuable island.

The French islands discover no disposition to become an easy conquest to the English. The strength of Matinico will for some time probably prevent the return of its late masters. In Guadalupe general Enrouf, will contribute to excite all their former resentments, and to exclude the English from any hopes of subjugation of this Island.

The treasures which have been pursued to check the smuggling trade of the most southern Spanish dominions, have been adopted in Havana, and several seizures have actually been made. Smuggling, instead of its usual secrecy, had become an important part of the business of this city, and to no man was it a secret in what manner the laws of their commerce were violated. The state of Europe will probably oblige some relaxation from Spanish severity, and necessity may admit many licences, which it is the present disposition of the Spaniards to prevent. The capture of Spanish vessels by the English may be expected.

The early meeting of Congress makes the object of it more interesting. The impending negotiations of Spain, we trust, and to complete the glory which is to give immortality to the present age of American policy. Something more distinct seems to be offered respecting the conditions upon which Louisiana is ceded, but we are content to wait the full disclosure of the negotiation, till we have it from government.

From the N. Y. Morning Chronicle.

A CHINESE TALE.

Further extracts from the Journal of Shing fu, the Chinese traveller, respecting the manners of a nation through which he passed in his Asiatic wanderings.

It is a common saying in China, that "a man's character is in his neighbour's mouth." No where have I seen this proverb more fully illustrated than in this country. While I have tarried here, I have beheld no less than the reputations of ten respectable men massacred without the shadow of a pretext; ten, nay I may say twenty!—yes, by the great Joss, twenty have

I seen ruined by wretches too vile and contemptible to mention—and crimes like these, that would set all China in a blaze of indignation, are regarded by the people of this country with the coolest indifference.

I was expressing in strong terms to an inhabitant the other day, my abhorrence of such conduct: he smiled at my warmth—I see cried he, you are but a stranger among us; you will soon find we are not so indifferent to these matters as you imagine; nothing is more interesting and entertaining to the people of this country, than an attack on a public character; and we always attend with the most anxious curiosity to see the issue of the engagement. Very fine indeed rejoined I, you remind me of the exertions of CAM, emperor of Tush, and his polished subjects; who amuse themselves with seeing men torn to pieces by savage animals, by way of public spectacle.

"My good friend, said my companion, you judge too harshly of us; tis true, we all consider public character fair game; but private character, ay, there let me tell you, we are in general most punctiliously tenacious.

Shades of my ancestors, cried I, how kind is this! you call a man in public life rogue, villain, and what not, without decency or compunction; while you profess to hold private reputation in the most sacred regard. In China, we are of opinion that the man who is a knave, in his public character, must be miserably deficient in private virtues also.

My companion was greatly nettled at my observations. Come, come, said he, we are not quite such defenders of calumny as you imagine. There has lately been a case tried, wherein a notorious defamer of character was charged with having slandered an ex-mandarin. The case is exactly in point. The culprit was assisted in his defence by one of his particular friends, and expounder of law, who acted in the capacity of Flap trap (or truth twister.)

The charges against the criminal were so clearly proved, that he did not even pretend to deny them. His Flap-trap argued that there were other persons in the world equally vile with the present culprit, and that he ought not to be punished for doing what others had done before him. In fact it seemed his opinion, that if one person took away a man's cloak, another was justifiable in robbing him of his coat also. He further observed that his friend, it was true, was a notorious assassin of character—but then he was poor, and had a family to support, and therefore as he lived by defaming his neighbors it would be charitable to let him work as cheap as possible. These and a number of like arguments, which appeared of the solidity of soap bubbles, did the learned Flap-trap advance in support of his client.

Well, said I, and what will be the punishment of this unfortunate wretch? were he convicted in my country nothing would save him from being tied in a bag and thrown into the waters of the Hoang-ho: for "the slanderer," says Foodle, our famous law giver, "lights a fire which he cannot extinguish, and knows not where it will end." But as your legislators are more lenient, I suppose he will only receive a few hundred blows or so with the Whang-bee, in the public market place, and be afterwards confined in a prison where he will have time to repent of his crimes without an opportunity to repeat them. No such thing

replied my companion, impatiently, he is merely sentenced to pay two hundred pieces of silver as an atonement for his offences.

Very good said I; I perceive how it is; they have thought proper to try what effect mercy will have on his savage spirit, it is enough that he has been proved a slanderer—he will now retire to his den, conceal himself from the light of day, and shrink abashed from the glances of the world; the public will learn to detect his very name, and his publications will be burnt by the common executioner.

Here my companion absolutely burst into a fit of laughter at what he termed, my simplicity; he assured me that as to the pieces of silver, they would be cheerfully paid by those who supported him in his crimes; that he would go on as usual in his infamous labors, and that his works would be purchased by the public just as formerly.

He then told me, in a whisper, that this fellow kept a curious common place book, which was a precious repository of villainous secrets—and that, notorious as he was, his employer would not dare to discountenance him, for fear he should expose their real characters, by unfolding its pages to the world.

Hi yah! cried I; I begin to grow better acquainted with the politics of this country, and see that knavery is the true road to preferment. Your bold as your successful villain. I no longer wonder at the manner in which Cheat fu and his accomplices assailed the second mandarin of your nation. But that affair reminds me of a very common story in China.

In the kingdom of Gull lived an astrologer named Twang li: he had fled from his native country to avoid the punishment of his crimes; and, burning with hatred towards his fellow creatures, determined to wreak his resentment on the unsuspecting inhabitants of Gull.

He began by diffusing strange doctrines and opinions; the mild and tranquil beams of the moon sickened his very soul; he beheld its silver radiance reposing on the landscape, dancing lightly on the shaking leaf, and glittering in the unadulterating stream. All nature seemed to smile beneath its influence, and its genial rays diffused fresh beauties on every object.

From the top of his dwelling the gloomy Twang li beheld the placid happiness of the scene: he heard the sweet sound of a distant pipe die away in liquid cadence, and the cheerful song of the peasant, was wafted by a passing zephyr to his ear.

He was seized with the blackest rage:—What! cried he, gnashing his teeth, shall the meanest being in the great kingdom of Gull, enjoy felicities which I can never taste; and am I doomed to be the wretched witness of the happiness of man?—By the dark spirit of malice, but I will incapacitate them for longer enjoying these pleasures: if possible, I will render them as discontented as myself.

With this pious determination, he sold himself to the interests of a set of Choug Wange, he elevated a telescope, fitted with distorted glasses and filled with unfeemly insects. On looking through it the moon appeared hideously deformed, and teeming with loathsome monsters. He called together the people of Gull to behold the true aspect of their planet—such, said he, exultingly, is the nature of the moon, in whole baleful rays you have so long delighted.

The unhappy Gulls turned from the fight, shuddering with horror; in vain did they reconnoitre the unfortunate planet through their own instruments; they were told that they were defective, short sighted, and obscure. In vain did other astrologers of integrity elevate telescopes with clear and perfect glasses. They were called impostors, designing men, enemies to the nation, and undeserving of public confidence.

The melancholy effects of the doctrines of Twang Li were soon made evident: the unhappy Gulls shut their eyes to the blessed light of the moon, through fear of being deceived by the beauty of its rays; they groped along in wilful darkness, oft stumbling over rocks, falling down precipices, or led into pitfalls, by the detestable Twang-Li and his crafty employers.

NEW YORK, August 3.

A gentleman who arrived here last night in the schooner Fair Play, from Guadalupe, informs, that just before he sailed, an English privateer schooner of 2 guns and 25 men, was sent in there by a French privateer schooner of 12 guns and 20 men. Previous to the capture, a severe engagement took place between these two vessels, in which the British had 24 men wounded, including the captain, who died of his wounds the next day. The French captain was killed the first shot, and 3 men were wounded.

FROM LISBON.

We learn, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great Britain and France, the French ambassador at Lisbon, required the government to declare war against England in 48 hours.—We have not learnt the result. [Bost. Gaz.]

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The Victory came in on Saturday evening. She has taken on her passage from home, the French frigate L'Ambruscade, and two West India men; but these prizes, which she left behind, are not yet arrived.

August 5.

Captain Myers, from Cetta, has brought out dispatches for the French and Spanish ministers residing in the United States. He informs, that the Italian troops were daily arriving; and that the French troops were working day and night on the forts and batteries.

We are informed by Captain Gore from Jamaica, that about forty sail of French prizes, had been sent into the port of Kingston, within two weeks; amongst which were, one French frigate, two sloops of war, and several valuable merchantmen, bound from St. Domingo for ports in France.

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 3.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Starr, Sweet, in 19 days from Guadalupe, we learn that at the time of his sailing, the island was not blockaded, nor had they received any official accounts of war. The French were fitting out privateers, but as yet had no authority for granting commissions.—On leaving Guadalupe he was boarded by an English frigate, and was informed that the force which had captured Tobago, with all that could be spared from the windward station, had gone against Surinam and Demarara. That a squadron was soon expected from England for the attack of Guadalupe & Martinique.—Captain Sweet observes that the Americans have as yet, met with no interruption in their intercourse with Guadalupe, from the English.

Captain Boardman, arrived here yesterday, 23 days from Guadalupe, mentions that citizen Jerome Bonaparte arrived there about the 20th of June, and immediately after an embargo was laid, which was not taken off till the day before he sailed; July 8; markets were dull, and a great number of Americans in the island had not been blockaded, but they expected it: one of his majesty's frigates cruising off there had taken 12 or 14 French privateers in the river Salle, and sent them in.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

From good authority, we are authorized to say that his excellency the governor has received a letter dated from the customhouse, port of Wilmington, North Carolina, 19 June, 1803, from

Saml. Bloodworth, Esq. deputy collector, and Carlton Walker, Esq. naval officer, stating that they had seized as aforesaid to the United States, a schooner called the Hannah, whereof Benjamin Buell is master; said schooner having received on board seven negroes at Cape Francois, and landed them in Savannah, on the second of June.

This business of smuggling the negroes of St. Domingo into this state, contrary to the laws of the state, and the union, is becoming truly alarming; and will ultimately if not checked, imminently endanger the safety of the community. The vigilance of citizen Sotin, French consul here, has arrested the progress of one speculator in this trade.—He has filed a deposition in the office of the district attorney, stating—That he has good reason to believe that there were carried off from Cape Francois and landed at Savannah about the 10th of May free negroes of the following description:

William, a free born mulatto lad, son of Mr. Toussaint, tailor of Cape Francois; Peggy a negro woman, slave, said to belong to Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia; Marie Louise, a negro woman, owner not known; John or Jean, a negro boy, owner yet unknown; Peter a free negro boy, formerly belonging to M. Sizot, of Cape Francois; That Peggy who came passenger was offered for sale, and she is now in the care of citizen Sotin; that Peter was sold, and the rest of the concealed or carried away.

If the considerations of justice, or of humanity, or the vigilance of those who execute our laws, are not sufficient to put a stop to this traffic, then let the considerations of policy, and of safety interfere.—It requires little reflection to foresee the effect of introducing among us the disciples of Toussaint—"A little leaven leaveneth the whole loaf."—The avarice of a few may endanger the safety of many.

[Savannah Gaz.]

BALTIMORE, August 4.

Extract of a letter from an American resident at Rotterdam, to a house in this city, received via Salem, by the ship Active, direct from Rotterdam.

June 6.

"Great Britain is capturing all the Dutch East and West India ships—every finger is a hook, and we have daily accounts of their most valuable shipping being carried in. Bonaparte has begun to threaten Great Britain with an invasion; but the best informed think a successful invasion impracticable. The seas and channel are covered with British ships of war, and every port in France and Holland is blockaded; so that they cannot get a ship in or out. Mr. Liston, the English ambassador, is still at the Hague; but report says he leaves there in the morning for some part of Germany. It is said to be Mr. Liston's opinion that the war will have a very long continuance. Should France endeavor to shut the neutral ports of Hamburg and Bremen against the English ships, it is conjectured in that case that Russia will come forward in support of their neutrality and protection of Hanover. She is recruiting her armies and arming and commissioning her ships, and every thing seems to indicate a movement from that quarter. The king of Prussia lately reviewed an army of 30,000 men, which he still keeps in the field. A Russian ambassador has arrived at Hanover, and it is conjectured Mr. Liston is going on to meet him. Every thing wears the appearance of a continental war. The commerce of the United States must flourish if the wisdom of our government keeps out of the scrape. The Dutch have embargoed four English packets here, at the instance of the French, and imprisoned the agents of the packets."

June 8.

"Intelligence was received yesterday from Hamburg, that the French had taken possession of Bremen, and were marching to Cuxhaven and Embden—at Bremen they have put barriers with the word neutrality marked upon them, but the French paid little respect to it."

August 5. ACCIDENT.

As the United States Schooner Vixen was saluting the town on Wednesday last, the gunner's mate put the match to the bow gun, without observing that a man was standing on the

to join in endeavouring to smother the mouldings charging.—By the discharge the man's arm, we understand, was carried off above the elbow, being struck by the rammer which he had not withdrawn. The man was blown into the water. Mr. Smith, lieutenant commander, made every personal exertion to save the man, but was unsuccessful: a negro on board jumped over and supported the sailor until the boat picked him up. He only said it was hard that he had been compelled to fight for the British and the French, and now when he hoped to be of use to his country, to be laid up in dock without seeing a single blade.

[Anti Demo.]

August 6.

We understand a resolution was yesterday offered by a member to the board of health, for preventing intercourse between New York and this city, in consequence of verbal and written information from respectable sources of the existence of a contagious fever in New York. The board determined to delay adopting the resolution until the receipt of the New York mail due this morning. [Aurora.]

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, August 16.

NEW YORK, AUG. 8.

Captain Loomis, of the sloop Charlotte, who passed by this port on Saturday for Boston, informs that on Thursday last, off Cape Hatteras, he saw at some distance two armed schooners bearing down upon each other.—One of them was black and the other yellow sided. When they came within a quarter of a mile of each other (to the best of our informant's judgment) an engagement commenced, which continued about one hour and a quarter, approaching nearer and nearer.—When they got within 300 yards of each other, the fore-top-mast of the yellow sided schooner went overboard, and the must have struck, as shortly after, a boat went from the other schooner, as if to take possession of her.

A MEDAL OFFERED.

At a stated meeting of "The Philadelphia Company of Bookellers," held on Friday the 5th August, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a premium of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of the value thereof be given to any person who shall on or before the first day of January 1804, produce to this company the best specimen of printing, which shall be proved in the printing of a volume of not less than 250 pages,

Extract from the minutes,

MATTHEW CAREY, President.

Attest,

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Secretary.

Letters post paid addressed to the president of the company, with specimens by some safe conveyance, will receive immediate attention.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

It is with reluctance that we again mention the trial of the junior editor of this paper.—A communication in the Bee of last week, must be our apology. One great object of the writer of that communication seems to be, to convince the public, that the trial of Groswell was impartial. Why that point should be so much laboured, before any impeachment either against the Chief Justice or the Attorney General was preferred, is extraordinary. Was there something which whispered the writer, that the public were not satisfied with the mode in which the trial was conducted? The solicitude of this writer speaks a language too plain to be misunderstood.

For ourselves, we frankly confess we dare not speak all the truth. We dare not say what we think. We scarcely dare to give a correct history of this trial, lest it should be the occasion of a new indictment. We are well convinced, that the author of the communication in the Bee is determined on the destruction of the Balance; and that in future, as heretofore, he will personally and officially use all the means in his power to effect this darling object. And he has thus far succeeded in establishing the doctrine, that

TRUTH ITSELF IS A LIBEL. It is natural that we should take a view of our situation, and not court impending ruin. And if hereafter, even upon subjects peculiarly interesting to the general welfare, we speak with some degree of obscurity, we entreat our friends not to condemn us. When they are informed that every word we print, is carefully examined, and that if it will bear prosecution, an indictment is sure to follow, & that the truth will operate as a strong inducement to prosecute, we trust they will not withdraw their patronage if they do not always see vice in office portrayed in its disgusting deformity—if they do not see tyranny stripped of the stolen garb of patriotism, and set with its tools before the public, for just indignation—in fine, if sometimes we seem to forget that oppression is covering us like a mist, let it be remembered, that we have families—that we have children; and that to cherish that noble independence which was once the boast of an American press, is now closely allied to disgrace, destruction and misery.

"It is one of the most salutary convictions (says the Bee correspondent) which has at any time taken place." We are well aware that no pains will be spared to produce a belief that this declaration is correct. But when the public is informed, that the charge for which Groswell was tried, had been made in almost every federal paper on the continent, and acknowledged in various democratic ones, before it was mentioned in the Wasp—that in Virginia, where it was first made (but where the truth may be given in evidence) the Jeffersonians have been openly and repeatedly challenged to try the truth of the charge in a court of justice; and that no persecutions have ever been commenced there—they will at once see why the prosecution was begun in the state of New York. We cannot speak plainer. The hand of persecution is raised aloft. The vengeance of power is thundering over our heads.

It is not for us, in the present state of things to enquire what the law really is.—This is the peculiar province of the supreme court to investigate.—We await the issue, under a confidence that the members of that Bench are devoted to justice and liberty—have really and in truth left their party feelings at its foot stool; and will at least hesitate before they lay the liberty of the press prostrate in the dust.

But let us hope that no indictment will follow, if we should speak with truth of the motives which have influenced a resort to a law which according to our adversaries adopts this principle, "that the greater the truth, the greater is the libel." We will, for argument sake, suppose this doctrine correct. Let us here then entreat those who have memories, to recollect what was said 3 years ago against the Sedition act. That act different from the common law, under which Groswell was tried, in three material points.

First. It permitted the truth to be given in evidence as a justification.

Secondly. It limited the discretion of the judge as to the amount of the fine.

Thirdly. It limited his discretion as to the term of imprisonment.

This act was bitterly condemned by the very men who have commenced and countenanced the present prosecution under the common law, which is different from the Sedition in these three points; but in no other respect whatever. The Sedition Law expired. By the common law the liberty of the press is now tested. And what we ask—nay, we entreat every honest man to ask his own judgment, what have we gained? Why is it that those who were apparently so much alarmed at the mild provisions of the Sedition Law now have recourse to the Common Law, the doctrines of which are, in this respect, so odious—so detestable—so inconsistent with public liberty?—What is become of the anxiety of the patriots who three years ago wept and wailed when falsehood was punished? What is become of them now when the arm of upstart power is raised to crush the truth? Alas! there is not one of them to be found. Their patriotism has evaporated. Their attachments to the liberty of the press has melted into "thin air." Securely stated in offices, the reward of hypocrisy, they feel no concern for the public liberty. Nay, it is necessary for them to keep their places, that they

truth, left their own unworthiness should be punished to the world. Thus every minion of power is arrayed and armed against the liberty of free enquiry. It is to the good sense and patriotism of THE PEOPLE then that we appeal. Let them ponder upon the gross, the palpable abandonment of principle which disgrace many men now in power; and they will see that ambition has clothed itself in the mantle of plain republicanism—that inordinate lust of office has been too long concealed under the cloak of patriotism—that the love of liberty so much boasted of, has been only a stepping stone to the attainment of power, to be used for the worst purposes—in short, that the rights of the people have been abandoned and betrayed.

In consequence of the false and unfair statement in the Bee, we shall commence an impartial history of the trial in our next.

From the Gazette of the United States. BRITISH TYRANNY.

Who does not admire the spirit, the dignity, and justice of Lord Hawkbury when in reply to a weak and absurd demand of the Cortican, counsel to impose new restraints on the English press, he says "his majesty cannot, and never will in consequence of any representation or any menace from a foreign power, make any concession, which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the liberty of the press, as secured by the constitution of this country." This liberty is justly dear to every British subject. The constitution admits of no previous restraints upon publications of any description.

Some of our patriotic Americans are much in the habit of boasting of the superiority of our political liberty over that of Great Britain. They delight to expatiate on our republican freedom, and speak with great contempt of the British tyrant and his hordes of slaves. Alas, we find a sacred regard for the liberty of the press in that country, as a right "justly dear to every British subject," which has been violated and trampled upon here. Mr. Keane, when chief justice, on the complaint of a Spanish minister, held a printer in a heavy and ruinous recognizance for his good behaviour; by which means the publication of any thing, which might afterwards be deemed a libel of the slightest kind on any body or any thing, even on the most forced construction of a most prejudiced jury, would incur the whole extent of penalty. This mode of proceeding, this prejudging, anticipating sentence, precludes all apportionment of the punishment to the nature and degree of offence; and a publication which no court or jury would mark with a fine of fifty dollars, might bring upon the devoted printer the full and destructive vengeance of an enormous penalty—So, the supreme court, pursuing this dangerous illegal and unauthorized precedent, bound Messrs. Brown and Relf in the same way for offending the feelings and dignity of the arch patriot A. J. Dallas. A fine of six hundred dollars was no atonement to this celebrated citizen; he demanded imprisonment, and that his enemy should be torn from his wife and family and lodged in a common goal.

The court threatened a compliance with this inordinate thirst of revenge, unless a sacrifice was made to Mr. Dallas's pride by a personal apology. Thus was scorned at, and the court not finding it convenient to let the example of imprisonment for a private libel, contented themselves with holding the defendants in a recognizance of some thousand dollars for their future good behaviour. The British tyrant never can and never will, in consequence of any representation or menace, in the smallest degree endanger the liberty of the press, or lay any previous restraints on publications of any description. Inexorable despot! Wretched Englishmen! How we see Americans pity you.

A REPUBLICAN.

A Latin translation will shortly be published in Italy, of the important papers and memoirs of Antonio de Leone and Gamar, who lately died at Mexico, where he was attached to the office of secretary of state. He possessed the most ample collection that ever existed of ancient Mexican monuments of every kind, statues, idols, &c. He was distinguished by his intimate

knowledge of the calendar, the chronology, the menisimatives and the gnomonics of that civilized people, which has been considered as plunged in a gross and degrading ignorance, but which on the contrary without any intercourse with old world, had made considerable progress in arithmetic, astronomy, mechanics and other sciences.

A Statistical Society has lately been established at Paris; the object of whose attention will be the collection and examination of statistical data relative to France and other countries. Menelle the geographer has been elected president, Desgenettes vice-president and Ballois editor of the annales de statistique, perpetual secretary.

From an English publication. RECOVERY OF LOST VOICE.

The case here described deserves to be recorded, not only as a matter of curiosity, but as it may be influential to others, who labor under the infirmities experienced by the patient in the following relation:—In the beginning of December, 1801, Elizabeth Sellers, a scholar in the girls charity school in Sheffield, aged 13 years, lost her voice, so that she was unable to express herself on any occasion otherwise than by a whisper. She however enjoyed very good health, and went through several employments in the school, such as knitting, sewing, spinning at the high and low wheel, &c. without any indulgence. Read audibly she could not; and her infirmity, without intermission, resisted all medical assistance; till in the evening of the 25th of March, 1803, she, hearing several of her school fellows singing a hymn, in which she wished to join, went up to one Sarah Milner, and whisperingly begged that she would shout down her throat.

Milner at first was shocked at the proposal, and refused to comply with the request; but at length through her repeated solicitations, she consented, and shouted down her throat with all her might; upon which Sellers, to the astonishment of the whole school, immediately regained her voice, and went a dunc as if she had been in a state of derangement; and has continued in possession of her voice ever since. According to her own account her first sensation upon the loss of her voice was as if she had a lump in her throat, and she can assign no other reason for her request to Milner, than that she thought her compliance would relieve her.

French method of stacking Wheat.

A GENTLEMAN who had noticed the modes of agriculture, on the banks of the Rhine, in Flanders and in France has remarked that the people of those countries commonly stack their wheat and leave it in the field. Their manner of stacking is as follows:—They set one sheaf upright, with ears uppermost, and round that place a circle of many other sheaves with the ears uppermost, inclining on the first sheaf; and when so placed, they look like the figure of an extinguisher, then they lay an horizontal circle of sheaves, with all the ears in the centre, and cover those ears in the centre with a loose sheaf or two.—Thus placed they are protected from all wet, and may remain six weeks or two months, as safe, as if in a barn.

Harvest-time is the most busy season, with the farmer, in the whole year; by stacking his wheat and other grain in the field, he can finish his harvest sooner; he may cart the sheaves in at leisure times; and by reason of their exposure to the air for several weeks, they thresh much easier, than sheaves which, immediately after binding, are housed in a tight barn.

The writer remarks that this French and German method of stacking has been adopted in some of the southern countries of England, to the great benefit of farmers and the public.

SHARKS.

The fishermen that frequent the Sea Bass Banks secure the fish they take in a large wooden floating net, called a Car. Fish suffer from close confinement in hot weather as much as men; and the fishers always calculate on losing a quarter or half of their cargo in the hot months. A shark it is well known will follow a tainted ship at sea for a week together, and is as distinguished for his rapacity as his perseverance.

There can be hardly a doubt, but the appearance of sharks about the fish-cars at the Fly market, at this period, is occasioned by the circumstances above mentioned, that they scent the fish tainted while living, by being crowded together in a heap; and that they will follow their object from sea to the market of this city.

POETRY.

FOR THE HERALD.

REPORT

Of a Cause tried in the Court of Venus.

TO love, on that auspicious day,
The hallow'd first of smiling May,
By the command of august Jove,
The court of Venus sat above.

The court being call'd, Aglaia loud
Commanded silence to the crowd;
The goddess came with aspect sweet,
And, smiling, took her splendid seat.

This term the first mark'd trial-cause
Between the belles of Easton was:
And in this long contested suit,
This was the question in dispute;
Which should, the prize of beauty gain,
And, o'er the beaux of Easton reign?

The learn'd attorneys of the bar,
After much wrangling at the bar,
Because the point was delicate,
Agreed the thing to arbitrate;
And that the court impartially
Should likewise name the referee.

When by the goddess this was known,
She rose all graceful from her throne,
For silence, wav'd her lovely hand,
(Each murmur ceas'd at her command!)

And thus, in Heavenly strains, began,
Sweet as the music of the dying swan.

"Since the parties to the court confide,

"To chuse a person to decide;
"Now Arley, hear our firm decree,
"We make you judge between the three.

"To whom, the rest, tho' lovely, yield

"The long disputed glorious field;

"Like Paris, judge by justest laws,

"This truly great & important cause.

"Examine first those beauties there;

"Who, like two goddesses, appear

"With eyes, where Cupid's lightning plays;

"And charms the theme of Spindle's lays;

"Of them, shall beauty's envied prize,

"Exalt Clorinda to the skies!

"Or does Belinda's finer form,

"The breast with livelier passion, warm?

"Or yonder lovely Mira view,

"With eyes like Heaven's softest blue;

"With beautiful breast of lucid snow,

"And cheeks that like two roses glow,

"A neck than Parian marble white,

"And balmy lips like rubies bright;

"Say! does her charms superior blaze,

"Thy greater admiration raise?

"Now, thy opinion let us hear;

"Which shall the prize of beauty bear?"

Thus spoke Cytheras queen on high;

To whom did Arley thus reply.

"With diffidence, I judgment give,

"O Queen of Love! when Angels strive—

"But you command! I must obey!

"Then hear what Arley has to say.

"That Mira is the loveliest,

"I think to all is manifest;

"Arley, on her the prize bestows,

"She shall be queen of Easton's beaux."

To whom the beautiful queen of love,

Thy judgment Arley, I approve.

Now all ye beaux of Easton hear,

And this our firm decree revere:

O'er you shall lovely Mira sway!

Her as your queen you must obey!

And I kieve hear, each Easton belle!

Woe'er against her dares rebel;

With her in loveliness pretumes to vie,

They surely shall, with envy, die.

ARLEY.

"In a sonnet wrote by this gentleman on a young lady of this place were these two following 'imitable' lines—

"The beauties of thy person to survey,
"The Sun himself would rise at break of day!!!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes Ind. Territory.

"On the 16th ultimo, the governor of the Indiana territory and his suit arrived at this place from Detroit, and Fort Wayne.—At the latter place he concluded a treaty with the Indians, which will prove advantageous to them,

to the territory, and to the U. States. Near two millions of acres of land has been by them granted to the United States, unexcelled for fertility and healthiness.—It lies chiefly in the neighborhood of Vincennes.—The Indians in this quarter are well and peaceably disposed to the inhabitants of this country, and to the government of the United States."

We are enabled to state from good authority, that the eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be paid to France in six per cent. stock, on the purchase of Louisiana, agreeably to treaty, is not redeemable under the term of fifteen years.

[Telegraphic.]

LOCKMAN.

This celebrated Persian moralist, relates the following story of himself:—"I was once," says he, "so poor that I had not wherewith to buy me a pair of shoes, and was obliged to go barefooted. However patient I had until then been, I now became very dissatisfied with my lot, and entered the temple at Cuffa extremely melancholy and disconcerted. I there saw a man who had no legs reflecting on whose condition, I no longer complained of wanting shoes, but gave thanks to God from the bottom of my heart, that I could still walk, though bare footed. How much better it is, thought I, to be without shoes than without legs! If this poor man could recover his legs, how great would be his joy though he should have no shoes!"

DEAD ALIVE.

Captain Christie, an Irish officer, who served with considerable credit in America, had the misfortune to be dreadfully wounded. As he lay on the ground an unfortunate soldier who was near him and was also severely wounded, made a terrible howling, at which Christie exclaimed—"Don't your eyes what do you make such a noise for? Do you think nobody is killed but yourself?"

LUCID DIRECTION.

A gentleman lately travelling in the District of Maine, stopped to inquire the road to a certain place, of an African; who immediately gave him the desired information, in the following correct manner—"Why, Sir, you must keep right along forward—I don't know as there be any wrong road you be like to mis—ception e right one—so I don't see how you can possibly get mistaken."

MRS. SALLY AKERS, OF CAMBRIDGE.

MOST respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Cambridge, and the public in general, that she intends carrying on the business of MANTUA-MAKING, plain Millinery, Upholstery, and will, if she meets with sufficient encouragement, procure the necessary materials for making the fashionable Bonnets. She intends taking in linen or any kind of plain work, as it is in her power to get a most excellent seamstress to assist her. She returns her grateful acknowledgments to those who have favoured her with their custom, and hopes by her constant attention to business to merit their future favours. She now resides in the reputable family of Mrs. Mary Arley, and will be particularly attentive to the order of those in the country who think proper to favour her with their custom.

Cambridge, August 16, 1803 83 3

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Subscriber living near Easton on Friday night last,

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, somewhat rubbed on each side of the neck, and over the left eye; a few white hairs in her forehead, has plowed this summer, suckles a young colt, and is in but tolerable order. A reasonable reward will be given for the mare, if delivered alone, and TWENTY DOLLARS will be given for the thief and mare, so that he be brought to due punishment.

JOHN CLAYLAND.

August 2, 1803.

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

**Chester Town Primary School,
AND
KENT COUNTY ACADEMY.**

A PUBLIC examination of the scholars in this Institution will be held on the eighteenth and nineteenth inst. in the Academy; and the business each day shall be concluded with a variety of exercises in elocution.

The parents, guardians & friends of the scholars are particularly requested to attend, and all others who may chuse to honor them with their presence are invited.

NOTICE—

The Rev. JOSEPH DOUGLAS, the conductor of the Chester Town School and Kent County Academy, returns their most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Chester Town, and the citizens of Kent and Queen Ann's who have honored his new plan of education with their respectable sanction—begs leave to inform them, that, encouraged by their liberal patronage, he has, at a very considerable expence, fitted up his school rooms in a convenient and handsome manner. Besides, having been much solicited by the friends of several of the young ladies who had not finished their education with the late Mrs. Mantel, to endeavor to procure a lady to open a Boarding School in the house she so long occupied, as they still retained a prejudice in favor of the place, and for her excellent regulations and discipline with which he was so well acquainted; he has therefore the very great pleasure of informing them that Miss ARABELLA M. HENDERSON, late of Wilmington, whose character as a lady and a teacher are well established, will open a

Young Ladies Boarding School in a separate apartment of that house on the twelfth day of September next. —The boarders, as such, are to be solely under her care, but the school to be under his and her joint superintendence and instruction.

Miss Henderson will teach the young ladies under her care plain sewing and samplers, tambouring, embroidery, flowering on muslin, philagree, lace and fancy work.

A French gentleman, Mr. GUICHARD, is also engaged, who will attend either of the schools at such hours as may be required, to teach the French language, drawing, fencing and music.

Messrs. JOSEPH and SAMUEL DOUGLAS will continue to teach the Grecian and Roman languages, the English language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, book keeping, the practical branches of mathematics, elocution, composition, history, geography, the use of the globes, and astronomy. — They have had an assistant for some time past in the English department, and will continue to employ one if necessary.

N. B. Miss Henderson will accommodate only five or six boarders, on the terms of the late Mrs. Mantel—the few who want board will do well to apply immediately. Vacation will commence on the 19th inst. and the school shall open on the 12th of September next.

Chester Town, }
August 6 1803 }

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Paul McIntire, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, that a dividend of the assets in hand may be struck at or before the 31st of this inst. in the town of Cambridge, Dorchester county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this first day of August, 1803.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jun.
Adm'or. de bonis non.

Boarding & Lodging.

MRS. PRIMROSE
RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Easton, that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

August 9, 1803.

**AN OVERSEER
Wanted by the subscriber.**

TO prevent unnecessary applications, it is requested that no one apply but a single man, who has been accustomed to obtain his living by labour.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.
August 9. 1803.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7. 1803. 81 sf.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'or.
with a copy of the will annexed.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT
COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the State Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconceived political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preferment to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your very obedient Servant.

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to purchase, for life or term of years.—

—ALSO—

a few COWS of the White Breed, in prime order, for sale.

Inquire of the Printer, with whom a line may be left.

Wye, August 1, 1803.

82

**VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the Rev. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court-House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood-Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months as to one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase-money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

OWEN KENNARD.

JOSEPH TILFORD.

Easton, 19th June. 1803. 10 75

**Valuable Lands for Sale.
I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,**

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wocomoco River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late of the same county, deceased; all persons having Claims against the said Deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm'or of Isaac Henry.

77

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavored to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,

your most obedient servant,

HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntingdon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf,
October 2. 1802.

JAMES TROTCH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilomott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction—

**CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.**

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Trotch who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILLOTT
Easton, Oct. 2. 1802. 12 m. — 40.

At a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803,

RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

May 24. 1803. — 15w — 7

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. George A. Primrose, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to produce them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 4th day of September next; and also all those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'or.

Queen Ann's county, June 24, 1803.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.



Extract from a history of the British expedition to Egypt.

The following is a part of col. Wilson's account which is considered as deviating from fact, and which gave very great offence to the first consul. It is alluded to in the papers of negotiation.

"General Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners; and the captain pacha, at his remonstrance, issued again very severe orders against it; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa. As this act and the poisoning of the sick have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious; and had not the influence of power interferred, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompense, nor promises can stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

"Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unrelenting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you!

"Three days afterwards, Bonaparte who had expressed much reluctance at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners, ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not re-

"Bonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janissary attracted his observation, and he asked him sharply, 'Old man what do you do here?' The Janissary, undauntedly replied, 'I must answer you that question by asking you the same, your answer will be, that you came to serve your sultan; so did I mine.' The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. 'He is saved,' whispered some of the aid-de-camps. 'You know not Bonaparte,' observed one who had served with him in Italy. 'That smile does not proceed from the sentiment of benevolence, remember what I say.' The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.

strain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the etat major who commanded (for the general to whom the division belonged was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction: but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

"When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops' humanity endeavored to put a period to the suffering of the wounded, but sometime elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared that it was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

"These were the prisoners whom Affalimi, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says that for the three days the Turks showed no symptoms of that disease, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the pestilential miasma, which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army.

"Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shown to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

"Such a fact should not, however, be alleged without some proof, or leading circumstance stronger than assertion being produced to support it; but there would be a want of generosity in naming individuals; and with infamy for obeying a command when their submission became an act of necessity, the whole army did not mutiny against the execution; therefore to establish farther the authenticity of the relation, this only can be mentioned that it was Bonn's division which fired, and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by inquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

"The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarce be entertained that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those amongst whom he had been naturalized) to be deprived of existence, when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of Robespierre, a Carrier, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

"Bonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold, but which from weighty reasons, cannot be here inserted; on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with the remark, that something must be done to remedy the evil, and that the destruction of the sick at present in hospital was the only measure which could be adopted. The physician alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, respecting the cruelty as well

as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation: 'Neither my principles nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and general, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a great man, I thank my God that I do not possess them.'

"Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered, and found an apothecary who (dreading the weight of power, but who since has made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at night was distributed in gratifying food; the wretched unsuspecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty soldiers, who had suffered so much for their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol!

"Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not chill with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the names of these murdered unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government, and . . .

"It is a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the members of the institute at Cairo be asked what passed in their sitting after the return of Bonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Bonaparte of high treason in the full assembly, against the honour of France; her children, and humanity; he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Bonaparte with strangling, previously at Rosetta, a number of the French and Cors who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Bonaparte attempted to justify himself; the members sat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not an illusion. Assuredly all these proceedings will not be found in the minutes of the institute; no, Bonaparte's policy foresaw the danger, and power produced the erasure; but let no man calculating on the force of circumstances which may prevent such an avowal as is solicited, presume on this to deny the whole; there are records which

"Bonaparte pleaded that he ordered the garrison to be destroyed, because he had no provisions to maintain them, or strength enough to guard them; and that it was evident if they escaped they would act against the French, since amongst the prisoners were five hundred of the garrison of Ell Brish, who had promised not to serve again (they had been compelled in passing through Jaffa by the commandant to serve,) and that he destroyed the sick to prevent contagion, and save themselves from falling into the hands of the Turks; but these arguments, however specious, were refuted directly, and Bonaparte was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Scavens were so angry at being left behind, contrary to promise, that they elected the physician president of the institute; an act which spoke itself fully,

remain, and which in due season will be produced. In the interim, this representation will be sufficient to stimulate inquiry; and, Frenchmen, your honour is indeed interested in the examination.

"Let us hope also that in no country will there be found another man of such Machiavelian principles, as by sophistry to palliate those transactions; nor must the judgment abuse itself by bringing to recollection the horrors of the French revolution, and thus diminishing the force of those crimes by the frequency of equal guilt in France during her contest for liberty or slavery.

"An anecdote, after what has been said against, should, however, be related, as a proof of the commanding genius of Bonaparte, and will be told as repeated by a Frenchman of high consideration. 'Bonaparte, notwithstanding his successes and fame, was considered by those who knew him best, as not in himself possessing the great qualities ascribed to him. We regard him as indebted more to an extraordinary peculiar good fortune, forcing irresistible circumstances to his advantage, than to his own abilities and exertions. After his disasters and repulse at Acre, our opinion was confirmed, and we expected to see him return dejected, conscious of disgrace, his shame aggravated by the recollection of his having sent a messenger with a dispatch, and which was read in the institute, in which he expresses himself, 'In 3 days I shall be in Acre; when you open this be assured that Dgezza Pacha is no more.' The day before he entered Cairo, we received orders, to our astonishment, to prepare illuminations, triumphal arches, &c. for honor to the conquerors of Syria; and Dgezza Pacha: The troops who had despondingly anticipated a different reception, whose murmurs against the man who had planned their expedition amounted to mutiny; whose expressions even menaced death to him as an atonement for their seven thousand comrades who had perished, saw with surprise the honors paid to them; heard their chief and themselves styled conquerors; and in the delirium of vanity, forgot their injuries and defeats. The next morning Bonaparte, assured of the intoxication still continuing, assembled his army on parade, distributed rewards; then moved forward a battalion of grenadiers, whom he upbraided for having refused to make another assault on Acre, & sentenced them to carry their arms slung behind, till their character was retrieved. It was then said the narrator, he pronounced Bonaparte really a great man. We confessed his knowledge of human nature, who in a few hours could so improve his situation, and re-assume his influence, as to disgrace those very men, who the day before would, with the applause of their comrades (now approving of their dishonor) had uttered a word of censure, have instantly assassinated him.'

THE PROMPTER.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In ancient Greece and Rome, labor was exclusively the business of slaves. The prisoners taken in war were sold for slaves, and converted into mechanics and laborers of all kinds. The freemen were soldiers—their business was to defend their country, and enrich it with plunder, with slaves, and with additional territory. Those nations whose splendid achievements

have been celebrated and admired in all ages, were originally the Algerines and the slave traders of antiquity.

In some countries men labor because they are slaves to their own wants and whims.—Want promotes industry—industry furnishes food and luxuries, increases population, and restrains men from vice. An Irish peasant will maintain a family of six or eight persons, on potatoes and milk—but it requires a hundred, or a thousand hands to supply the wants of a nobleman.

It is a maxim that the strength and resources of a country, are in proportion to its population. True, if its inhabitants are all employed in productive industry. But if they are not employed, they are excrescences that encumber and enfeeble the body politic. Do the beggars of a country add to its strength? Is Naples a more powerful state for its thirty thousand laz-zaroni?

A state cultivated by slaves is never so rich and strong as those whose inhabitants all labor. Individuals may be richer, but a state must be poorer for slaves.

It is said that a man who marries and rears a family of children, does a service to the state. This is true, if he educates them to useful employments. But if he suffers them to grow up in idleness, he does more harm than good—he brings into the state hungry mouths and unproductive hands. Of what use to the state or to the world, are the men who devote their lives to gambling, cock-fighting, fiddling and debauchery.

It has been deemed a curse on man, that he is compelled to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow. I cannot understand this. Employment keeps men out of mischief. Idleness, by giving time and means for villainy, lets loose the depraved part of men, like wolves and tigers, to prey upon society. In the present state of man, the necessity of labor is the greatest blessing. Look to the land of slaves—see the proprietors, bred in idleness and contempt of business, hunting for amusements, to while away the boring moments—swinging on violins—staking their property on the chance of a race, or the turn of a die; carousing at stews, or snoring away the effects of intemperance. Look to the dream shop—see the miserable, filthy beings in human shape, reeking in grog and filthiness, belching oaths and obscenity—blaspheming God, cursing the government and debasing the species—Look to such scenes as these; then cast an eye to the neat and comely dwelling of the industrious farmer and mechanic—observe his furniture—his dress—his food—all clean, convenient and abundant—content enjoyed at home and respectability abroad—his children, with health in their cheeks, and joy in their eyes, sporting in innocence, like the playful lambs upon the hills; taught to fear their maker, to love their friends, and to pity and relieve the distresses of the poor—Survey these scenes; then dare to arrogate the decree of heaven, which has assigned to man, for his portion, the necessity of employment to procure subsistence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 2.

Mr. Litton, a few days ago, says our Hague correspondent, notified to the Dutch government, that Great Britain was willing to consent, upon certain conditions, to the neutrality of Holland.—The Dutch government received the notification with gratitude, but without the slightest expectation that France will permit her to remain neutral. Indeed the first thing the enslaved and enslaving republic of France did when she conquered Holland, was to dictate an offensive and defensive alliance with her. The Dutch government, however, immediately after the receipt of Mr. Litton's notification, resolved to send three deputies to Paris to explain the situation of Holland, to the first consul, and to prove that neutrality could alone preserve her from ruin.

Our Hague correspondent has furnished us with an afflicting picture of the state of Holland at the present moment. Fettered by a power which treats her as a conquered country, and calls it friendship; pillages her treasures, and assures her it is protection; burthens her with troops, and boasts that it is strengthening her resources;

forces her into a war, and talks to her of her independence; curbs and insults by such an ally, she is rapidly falling to the lowest point of misery and degradation.

All the hostile acts that have been done in Holland against this country, have been at the express order of the French government. It was the French government that commanded the seizure of the two packets at Helvoetsloots, and the imprisonment of the two captains, the agent, and the English messenger. The Dutch it is said, remonstrated; but their remonstrances were treated with contempt and derision.

The French army, destined to act against Hanover is on its march; but there is some reason to believe that the emperor of Russia will not suffer the peace of the north of Germany to be disturbed. He is fitting out a fleet and assembling troops; indeed it can scarcely be supposed that he will suffer the work which he has had so large a share in completing, to be so soon violated and destroyed. Upon what pretence can France seize Hanover and Osnaburgh, and shut up the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser? Does she call this preserving peace on the continent, and making the war a mere maritime war? We wait the decision of the emperor of Russia with impatient anxiety. He can alone check the career of this disturber of the human race upon the continent; and his love of justice, his magnanimity, his talents, and his power, afford us strong expectation that he will do it.

Admiral De Winter has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope with his Squadron with all possible dispatch.

Official notice has been sent from the Batavian government to our post office, that the communication with this country must be at an end, as they are no longer permitted to send the mails.

Accounts from the Hague state the passage of the French troops in Holland across the Waal, on their march towards Hanover, and that the whole army commanded by general Mortier is 40,000 strong, of which 24,000 are now on their march. The French troops had taken a circuitous route to avoid passing through the Prussian territory of Munster. Considerable preparations are in the mean time making in Hanover, for the defence of the electorate, by the levy en masse.

Our domestic politics are full of importance; the Pitt and Grenville party have put Mr. Addington's popularity to the test and have been compelled to a mortifying exhibition of their numbers. This is the first open declaration of Mr. Pitt's conduct: for many years he has not known what it was to be in a minority; but, on Friday night, he stood at the head of one, and a weaker we have seldom known in a question of such importance.—The vindication of ministers is full and satisfactory.

We are sorry to learn that from the accounts brought by the officers of the La Penée, the French fleet at St. Domingo has effected its escape to the Havana; a harbour where there is no possibility of cutting them out, without the co-operation of a very powerful and expensive military armament.

A proclamation has been issued by his majesty at Hanover, on the 17th ult. It declares that his majesty, in the capacity of a state of the empire, will preserve the strictest neutrality; but as from the obvious movements of the French troops in Holland, there is a probability of his majesty's German states being exposed to danger, it commands an account to be taken of all the inhabitants of these states capable of bearing arms, and calls upon them in the strongest terms for unanimity in their country, in the event of any such attack.

A French mail reached town on Saturday, and a regular official intercourse is to be continued; the government of each country having declared that, under existing circumstances it will not be the first to interrupt it.

We observe, with much pleasure, the uncommon success which has attended the navy, thus early in the war: The number of valuable prizes already taken, almost exceeds belief: No less than twenty one were carried into Plymouth only, within the space of two days. Three large frigates, a corvette,

and several luggers are among the captured.

The French frigates captured, are La Penée, François, and Sybelle.

PARIS, June 6.

The Intelligence relative to Mr. Otto's having sailed from Calais is not true. He was at Paris yesterday. The road to London is no longer practicable for negociators; it is only so for the French army.

The emigrations from Switzerland to America have recommenced.—Many passports have been demanded in the cantons of Zurich and Glarus.

French funds, 49 1/2, 49; 48 1/4.

June 10.

CAPITULATION OF HANOVER.

Edward Mortier, lieutenant general commanding in chief, to the minister at war.

Head quarters at Nienberg, June 4.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I had the honor to inform you, by my letter of the 28th ult. of the march of the French army towards Hanover. After a march exceedingly fatiguing across sands and marshy heaths, I took a position on the 30th before Wechre. I was assured that the enemy guarded the line of the Hunte. Gen. Hammerstein commanding the advanced guard of the king of England occupied Diepholtz with the second and sixth regiments of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and a division of artillery. I made my dispositions to dislodge him on the following morning. The second division commanded by gen. Schiner, that of cavalry under the orders of general Nansouty, received orders to post themselves on Goldenstedt to force the passage of the Hunte, and to direct themselves upon Suhlingen, that they might cut off every thing they might find between that place and Diepholtz, which the division of gen. Montrichard had orders briskly to attack. The enemy seeing that by this movement he was turned on his right, retired during the night to Bersten.

"On the 1st instant the advanced guard, commanded by gen. Drouet, had a warm skirmish before Bauven, with the rear guard of the enemy.

"On the 2d the army united before Suhlingen; the advanced guard moved towards Bersten; it here fell in with the enemy, and notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, and the extreme fatigue of the troops, who had that day marched 12 leagues, general Drouet gave the order to attack.—The enemy kept up a warm cannonade. Some squadrons of the second regiment of hussars charged with valor the light dragoons of the 9th regiment. They broke the line of that corps, who fled, and we took several prisoners.

"I was informed by my spies, that the head of the bridge of Nienberg was repaired, and that the enemy had collected all his artillery on the right bank of the Weser.—I saw how important it was for me to precipitate my movement. I marched my reserve artillery, and I made all my dispositions to push and beat every thing before me in the Weser to force the bridge of Nienberg, or to pass behind Stolzenh, and intercept by that means the communication with the capital.

"The troops were in march when the civil and military deputies of the regency of Hanover presented themselves before my advanced posts; they invited me to suspend my march, and announced to me that they were ready to make advantageous propositions.

"My answer was in the negative; they returned to make me new propositions: I informed them I would listen to none, unless I had the certainty of immediately occupying the country of Hanover, and particularly all the strong places belonging to it. After a long discussion they signed a convention, which I accepted under the condition that it should be ratified by the respective governments. You will see that the army of the king of England are prisoners of war; that I am master of the whole country, and particularly of the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

"I have given orders to seize all the vessels which are on those rivers. The duke of Cambridge, the son of the king of England, and governor of Hanover, judged it proper to give in his resignation before the battle, and to make his retreat in haste. He had however promised to dine with the levee en masse; it is probable that he will be embarked

before we arrive at the mouth of the Elbe.

"We found at Nienberg 14,000 muskets, and a good deal of artillery. According to the accounts rendered to me, I presume that I shall find in the magazines and places of Hanover about 100,000 muskets, and more than 1000 cannon.

"I shall be the day after to-morrow in the city of Hanover, the continental capital of the king of England. I have found a considerable number of horses for remounting the cavalry and artillery carriages.

"Much praise is due to the care and zeal of general Delany.

"I have the honor to salute you.

"EDWARD MORTIER."

GENOA, May 19.

A vessel arrived at this port, brings the distressing intelligence that the plague has made its appearance at Malta, and has committed dreadful ravages; more than 60 men of the garrison died every day and the disorder has communicated to the inhabitants. The king of the two Sicilies had caused a cordon of troops to be established in order to prevent all intercourse between Malta and Sicily. [Extract from the official Journal.]

HALIFAX (N. C.) July 28.

On Friday the 15th inst. the ferry boat carrying the mail from this office across Albemarle sound to Edenton, was upset by a violent whirlwind, by which melancholy accident Mr. John Clark, a very worthy and respectable gentleman of Bertie county, and his young daughter, were unfortunately drowned. The mail, we have understood, has been recovered.

BOSTON, August 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Capt. Nichols, who has arrived at Salem, from Rotterdam, has furnished the editor of the Salem Gazette, with a paper of that city of the 8th of June; from which some translations have been made. The orders, which had been issued in Russia for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march, had been countermanded.—Accounts from Berlin, of May 28th, mention that Prussia and another German power, were concerting measures to be taken in case the French enter the North of Germany.—They add, "it is also extremely probable, that though Hanover should be left to its fate, Prussia will, however, cover the remainder of the North of Germany, particularly the Weser and the Elbe, and the cities of Hamburg and Bremen."

Letters from Hanover announce active preparations to defend the electorate against the French.

Mrs. SALLY AKERS, OF CAMBRIDGE.

MOST respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Cambridge, and the public in general, that she intends carrying on the business of MANTUA-MAKING, plain Millinery, Upholstery, and will, if she meets with sufficient encouragement, procure the necessary materials for making the fashionable Bonnets. She intends taking in linen or any kind of plain work, as it is in her power to get a most excellent seamstress to assist her. She returns her grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored her with their custom, and hopes by her constant attention to business to merit their future favours. She now resides in the reputable family of Mrs. Mary Airey, and will be particularly attentive to the order of those in the country who think proper to favour her with their custom.

Cambridge, August 16, 1803 813

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of Paul McIntire, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, that a dividend of the assets in hand may be struck at or before the 31st of this inst. in the town of Cambridge, Dorchester county; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this first day of August, 1803.

JAMES TRIPPE, Jun.

Adm'r. de bonis non.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,
TUESDAY MORNING, August 23.

The Democrats sneeringly say that one of the Federal Candidates has become suddenly affected with a great regard for the "little Capital," that candidate may certainly challenge a comparison with any candidate on this score. No man could have been more uniformly solicitous for the interests of *Easton*.—It is to be regretted that certain representatives to the last assembly did not give some better proof of their regard for the "little Capital" than by voting for the abolition of the General Court.

How is the prosperity of Easton to be advanced?—By a liberal support to the *industrious mechanic*: by securing a ready sale for the wares of the mechanic and trader. How then is that support to be afforded, or in what manner is that sale to be facilitated?—By preserving the Courts already fixed at Easton, and establishing others there, which the convenience of the eastern-shore people loudly calls for, a *Court of Chancery*, &c. Thus would the citizens of the neighboring counties be necessarily drawn to the "little Capital," and they would, as necessarily, leave their money there. But the greater chance for the impartiality of jurors, who, coming from distant counties, know neither the parties nor the merits of their cause, till it is legally brought before them, and a bench of learned judges, are conclusive arguments, which happily combine with the local interests of Easton, to induce the preservation of the General Court.

The Democrats constantly *feast* the people at the approach of an election: but still they charge one of the *Federal Candidates*, with "bribery and corruption." With equal consistency they abuse the other, because he refuses to countenance those open attempts to corrupt the people and to influence their votes, by *feasts* and *entertainments*. How happens it that the people are not thus *liberally treated* in December or April, as well as in August and September? The *feasts* are then as good, and *entertainments* too may be had.

The *Federal Candidates* have been peculiarly unfortunate in their *Hand-bills*, as they seem to offend *some* of both parties. "It is true, says one of them, that I held *Washington* in the highest reverence, and had full confidence in his administration: and I have not yet been convinced that Adams was corrupt." "What? says a Democrat, is he not convinced that Adams was corrupt? He cannot surely be a Republican." "Not convinced that Adams was corrupt?" (exclaim certain *Federal Hyper-Critics*: "Why, this admits that he doubts but that he may be corrupt."—Euge!—Such an inference from a sentence so plain and obvious that "he, who runs, may read," could have proceeded only from the *wife* fathers of it. But there are some men in the world so ineffably stupid, "the zig-zag crevices of whose brains" are so impenetrable to sense, that nothing can be expected from them but *beetle foolishness*.

"The quondam-representative," they say, has a great regard for the *ready rhino*:—Whatever may be his affection for it, it certainly cannot be alleged that he ever *voted* any of it into his own pocket from the public treasury. This is more than could be said for those who voted to themselves a copy of "Kilty's Laws," the price of which is twenty five dollars.

Historical Hints for Innovators.

"Having thus secured the government of the republic by the senate and arcopagus, as by two firm archers, Solon fondly hoped, that it would not thenceforth become the sport of the waves of popular fury. He found himself however mistaken. "The giddy Athenians set no bounds to their desire of INNOVATION. They were perpetually soliciting the legislator for some new regulation or amendments. In order to avoid their eager importunities, he resolved to travel. But before his departure he procured a promise from the

"whole body of citizens, solemnly confirmed by an oath, that they would abolish none of his INSTITUTIONS for ten years. After such a term of EXPERIENCE, he wisely conjectured, that whatever alterations should seem necessary, might be made with greater certainty of contributing to public happiness."

What, says the historian, was the result? Why that the people were split and divided into factions! *Party spirit* was the ruling passion, and of course wisdom and discretion put into the back ground, which ultimately ruined the REPUBLIC!!—Beware, O Americans, and remember the fate of the Athenians. Vox.

To James Nabb, of Talbot county, and Robert Orrell, of Caroline county.

A word or two on the subject of forgery.

Having satisfactory proof that the original petition of Mrs. Jane Green, to the last general assembly, praying the benefit of an insolvent law, which was directed to Orrell, is now in existence, I call on you in this public manner to publish the same to the world.—The petition drew up by Orrell, in Annapolis, and to which he forged the name of Mrs. Green, deeply implicates my character as one of the securities on the administration of her husband's estate. Nabb certified that the petition drew up by Orrell in Annapolis, was the same in substance with the one put in his hands by Mrs. Green, to deliver to Orrell, which I deny to be the fact; and can prove the contrary by Nabb's subsequent declarations. I claim as a right the publication of the original petition which is now in the possession of one of you: I claim it also in behalf of Mrs. Green, whose moral character you have shamefully abused by a base imposition on her credulity, and under the mask of friendship obtained her signature to a certificate prepared by Orrell, indirectly charging herself with perjury.—If you refuse to publish the original petition, you ought to seal your lips in everlasting silence.—Be assured you will be considered the one (Orrell) a forger, the other (Nabb) a base columnist.—Your golcondaing threats shall not deter me from investigating the subject; I have no doubt your blood-thirsty souls would lead you to destroy my life, as you are likely to fail in the destruction of my reputation could you do it with impunity. But remember, I now warn you in the face of the world, if ever you make an attack on my person, let it be an efficient one, lest the consequence to you should be fatal.—When my character has been assailed; and my personal safety threatened in case I ventured on a defence, self preservation plainly directs the course necessary to pursue.—I expect no favor, I ask none—prevarication and abuse are the prominent features of your characters; little else can be expected from men picked up in the whirlpool of political infatuation and towed through the channel of accidents into offices of profit and trust.—Such may sparkle while the storm rages, but like the bubbles on the sea, when the commotion subsides will link to rise no more.—You may have further claims to my services—they shall be rendered in due time.

I am, &c.

JOHN YOUNG.
Denton, August 18th, 1803.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Extract of a letter from J. L. Cathcart, Esq. to the secretary of state, dated LEHORN, 22d June, 1803.

The inclosed communication from my correspondent, Mr. William Higgins, an English merchant at Malta, gave me inexpressible satisfaction. I will give it to you verbatim.

MALTA, May 24, 1803.

"We have no news here. The Adams arrived yesterday, but the commodore, with the John Adams, are off Tripoli. The last vessel has bro't in the Tripoline lord high admiral's ship, which she took in going into Tripoli, in direct violation of the pass given her. She is certainly a good prize—though I imagine the commodore will not condemn her, before he hears from home."

From the Gazette of the United States. Messrs. Editors,

John Fifth has taken the liberty of writing and intruding on the publick, in the Aurora of Friday last a piece addressed to his christian brethren on the subject of the increase and decrease of the numbers of the Society of Methodists in the United States.

His observations are stupid, his conclusions partial and false, and his abuse contemptible.

It grieves the good and worthy of that sect, as far as it has yet been seen to find a man, "one of their order," with so little of the character of a Christian.

The observation of a gentleman not a Methodist, (accidentally reading his production) pleased me much—"The increase of numbers is easily accounted for.—It was necessary to join the standard of Christ, and shew the miserable miscreants who spoke and wrote in favour of infidelity, that the good paths of peace and righteousness are yet esteemed and loved."

A friend to the Methodists.

Treasury of the United States.

Washington, Aug. 15 1803.

Whereas by an act of congress dated May the 31st, 1792, entitled, "An act to provide for a copper coinage," in the second section thereof, it is enacted,

"That after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury by the said director (of the mint) in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the treasurer in at least two gazettes or news papers, published at the seat of government of the United States for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as a money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof shall have been given."

And whereas it appears by the books of this office that more than fifty thousand dollars in cents and half cents, have been so paid into the treasury. I now therefore in obedience to the said act, do hereby give public notice of the same.

TH. T. UCKER.
Treasurer United States.

Boston, August 10.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Since our last we have had several arrivals from Europe. They furnish Paris papers to the 11th, and London papers to 18th June.

The promincies of the Intelligence are: The surrender of the electorate of Hanover to the French—I be entry of the French troops into the German city of Bremen & the imperial city of Hamburg; the confiscation of the British property found therein. The declaration of war by GREAT-BRITAIN against HOLLAND—And the capture of a vast number of French and Dutch ships by the British cruisers.

The cause assigned by Bonaparte for the invasion of Hamburg is, "his firm resolution to shut up the Elbe, and exclude Britain from the only port left her in the north of Germany." The senate of Hamburg applied to his Prussian majesty for his protection; but he expressed his surprise that the senate should presume that he could, to gratify their most humble supplications, involve himself and his subjects in a war with France.

For the following information which we derived from a friend in Washington, and which may be depended upon, we return our sincere thanks.

Mr. Smith our late ambassador at Lisbon embarked at Naples a short time since on board of an American vessel bound for the United States, which in a few days after sailing fell in with and after a considerable engagement was captured by a corsair belonging to the dey of Algiers.

[Alex. Ex.]

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

It is said that the government of the United States, notwithstanding the session of Louisiana are determined not to abandon their claim of satisfaction from Spain for the outrage committed on its rights and dignity at N. Orleans. Indeed this is believed to be the main object of Mr. Monroe's mission to Spain. What reparation will be required, cannot at present be disclosed to the publick.

(Phil. Gaz.)

A Pennsylvania jacobin editor, who asserted that all the public property belonged to the democrats, because they were the majority, has since acknowledged and lamented that the Democrats are divided; Whereupon one of the sed pertinently inquired, whether a division of the property, was not in consequence to take place.

[Palla.]

The democrats contend that the people govern themselves because they elect their rulers. Would it not be as proper to say, a minor who chooses his guardian remains his own master?

[Ibid.]

Dispatches from London arrived in Washington last Monday or Tuesday.—They were immediately forwarded by express to the president, now at Monticello. It is rumoured in the city, that they bring official notice from the British government, that they intend to take possession of New Orleans and Louisiana, and warning our government against paying the fifteen millions purchase money. It is waiting time to make comments on a report so vague and uncertain as the above, although it appears to have considerable credit. Should it be true, our government will be involved in much perplexity.

[Wash. Fed.]

The next meeting of Congress will be a period big with the fate of the United States.—'Tis her interest to steer clear of any dispute with either of the contending powers in Europe, and by that means insure the Carrying Trade to herself, whilst they are at war. That part of the session of Louisiana, which stipulates that New Orleans shall be a free port for France and Spain, to the exclusion of other nations, is a serious subject for Congress to deliberate upon, for England, if the treaty is ratified, will not be on a footing with the most favored nation.—The calling of Congress, therefore, is a very proper step on the part of the president of the United States.

Nor. Her.

By Virtue of the last will and testament of ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, late of the city of Baltimore, will be sold, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, within four miles of Cambridge, and now in the occupation of Samuel Cook, containing 884 acres, or thereabouts.—

THE above Land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, bearing interest from the date, together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at private, it will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 24th day of October next, at Cambridge. Any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester county, who will shew the lands, plat, and title deeds.

LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'rx.
JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Trust-
THOMAS COULSON, } tees.
August 23, 1803. 84 tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts, which from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay. DANIEL KNOCK.
Kent county, Aug 21, 1803. 84 6w

Boarding & Lodging.

Mrs. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Easton, that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

August 9, 1803.

POETRY.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

THE ATHEIST RECLAIMED.

BENEATH a tree, shelter'd from summer's heat,
Wrought in amaze, a haughty Atheist sat,
On summer's herbage, now he turns
his eyes,
Now views the sea, and now the ethereal skies,
With foliage thick, the distant hills
abound,
And animated beauty bloom'd around.

Here a pure stream a beauteous cascade yields,
In murmuring accents trickling thro' the fields;
The weary traveller with heated blood,
Drinks, is refresh'd, and lifts his soul to God.

Beasts, Birds, and Insects here their tribute pay,
All join their praises each a different way,
To their Creator is their homage given,
And their sweet incense reaches unto heav'n.

Adolphus views it with a fuller mein,
And thus remarks on the stupendous scene:

"What folly and what discord reigns around!"

"Here a small fountain issues from the ground,

"Which still increases as by others fed,
"Till it is lost in yonder wat'ry bed;

"Could I but order, I should fix this brook,

"In the firm fissures of the flinty rock."

In vain rich prospects open to his view,
For calm delight Adolphus never knew;

Distant he sees the traveller again,
And thus continues in his usual strain:

"How vain! how blind! opposed to common sense,

"To think that there's a ruling Providence;

"Yet that poor fool just going from my view,

"Drank of the stream, then blest'd he knows not who;

"But such a being I will ne'er adore,
"I dread him not, and I defy his pow'r."

Now a black cloud extends along the west,

The wind arises, and the frighted beast
To shelter flies; home to his little farm
The ploughman runs to shun th'im-

pending storm.
Unmov'd Adolphus sat whilst others fled,

And mock'd the thunder rattling o'er his head;

But soon the mighty scene o'er him prevails,

Curdles his blood, and his stout heart appals.

The vivid lightnings flash along the sky,

The feather'd tribes send forth a piteous cry;

The clattering hail with the fierce wind is driv'n,

And loudly roars the artillery of heav'n.

The largest trees are from their stations torn,

And on the wings of raging boreas borne!

Ling'ring he stands still fearing to depart,

Till the black cloud sends forth a forked dart,

Which to the centre cleaves the knotty wood,

Beneath whose shat'ring limbs Adolphus stood.

Great heav'n! he sees the earth now op'ning wide,

And from each gulf pours in the foaming tide;

The sterile rocks forc'd from the earth's embrace,

And rugged mountains totter to their base;

Rocks after rocks from their high summits dash,

And join the tumult with a gen'ral crash.

In vain he attempts, his passions to control,

A dreadful horror seizes on his soul;

Prostrate he falls; he groans, then cries aloud,

"All nature speaks; there is! there is! a God!"

AN OVERSEER

Wanted by the subscribers.

TO prevent unnecessary applications, it is requested that no one apply but a single man, who has been accustomed to obtain his living by labour.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

August 9, 1802.

82 3w

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803.

81 1f.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803:

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'or.

with a copy of the will annexed.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities. If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

I BEG leave, Fellow citizens, thro' the medium of the press, to apprise you of my Determination to offer myself a Candidate for your suffrage at the approaching Election for Delegates to the State Legislature. Thus exercising a Right with which the constitution of our State has invested me in common with other Citizens, it is with great deference I rest the issue on that independent expression of the Public will which ought ever to characterize the Elections of FREE MEN.

Unaided by any preconceived political alliances, I anxiously look forward to no other result than the just influence of Character upon liberal and honest Hearts: I will neither attempt to cajole you with delusive promises or wrest from you your honest opinion by Bribery or Corruption. I venerate the voice of the people when freely and fairly expressed, as the most commanding feature of Republican government; but when it comes forth polluted by passion or Party Spirit, its beauties are all faded, its commanding power is lost, because it ceases to be the genuine offspring of Independent Free will.

Warmly and zealously attached to the Constitution and Government under which we live, and jealous of every privilege enjoyed under their sanction—Opposed to innovation, but friendly to rational and substantial Reform—Bound to the land we inhabit by every Tie which can influence the Human Heart—Possessing a common interest and a common stake with every member of the community, and with Them equally exposed to the good or ill effects of Political Regulations or Civil Establishments—I shall cheerfully submit my pretensions to preferment to the justice and candor of my Fellow Citizens, to whose determination I shall bow with dutiful acquiescence.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your very obedient Servant.

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Myrtle Grove, June 1803.

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to purchase, for life or term of years.—

—ALSO—

a few COWS of the White Breed, in prime order, for sale.

Inquire of the Printer, with whom a line may be left.

Wm. August 1, 1803.

82

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the order of the Justices of Talbot County Court, the Lands and Tenements of the REV. JOHN BOWIE, late of the said County, deceased, will be exposed to public Sale at the Court-House in Easton on Tuesday the 23d day of August next to the highest bidder.—These Lands consist of a valuable Farm and Plantation, containing about 500 Acres, with a suitable proportion of good Wood Land, situate on Choptank River, above Dover Ferry, and about five miles from Easton. The residue of these Lands consists of the settlement near Easton, whereon he resided, with about twenty Acres of Lot-Lands attached to the same. The Title is believed to be indisputable. Previously to the time appointed for the Sale, the Lands will be carefully surveyed, and laid off in convenient parcels and allotments for the accommodation of purchasers; and a Plot thereof will be deposited in the hands of Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS for the information of those who may desire to see the Plan. The Lands will be sold on a credit of three months as to one fifth part of the purchase money, and of one, two, and three years as to the residue thereof; so that one fifth of the purchase money be payable at the expiration of three months, and the remainder in three equal and annual instalments at the expiration of one, two and three years from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the payment of the money, according to the terms of sale, with lawful interest for the same from the time of sale till the payment thereof. The grounds may be seeded in the fall, and possession will be delivered on the first of January next. Persons desirous of purchasing will no doubt view the premises and form their own judgment of their value.

HENRY NICOLS,

JOSEPH HASKINS,

OWEN KENNARD,

JOSEPH TILFORD,

Easton, 19th June, 1803. 10 75

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Princess Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late of the same county, deceased; all persons having Claims against the said Deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm'or of Isaac Henry.

77

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,

your most obedient servant,

HUGH SHERWOOD,

of Huntington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of them ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 7, 1802.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilcott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILCOTT.

Easton, Oa. 2, 1802. 12 m. — 10.

AT a Meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.

Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.

Kiusey Johns, New Castle.

Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland

Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

May 24, 1803. — 15w — 71

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. George A. Primrose, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to produce them, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 4th day of September next; and also all those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'or.

Queen-Ann's county, June 24, 1803.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

All Persons who are indebted to the Editor of this Paper are very respectfully requested to make their several Payments as early as possible.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON: MARYLAND: PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. XIVth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1803.

(No. 685.)

From the *Mississippi Herald*,Natchez, June 28, 1803.
Mr. Marschalk,

As the following memorial is about to be put into circulation for obtaining signatures, you will please to give it a place in your *Herald*, in order that an opportunity may be offered for investigating its merits, and oblige

A FRIEND.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the people of the *Mississippi Territory*, to the honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

Your memorialists, possessing and feeling the important right of American citizens, respectfully address your honorable body on a subject which we conceive to be interesting, as well to the United States in general, as to this territory in particular.

Your memorialists are sensible of the political and commercial advantages which this country has derived from becoming a part of the American Union; and it is with pleasure we add, that since that auspicious era, we have uniformly experienced the care and patronage of the general government. Among other instances of the liberality of the parent country towards us, we cannot omit mentioning the generous donation of land for the promotion and diffusion of knowledge amongst the rising generation. We have to acknowledge, also, the just and liberal sanction which your honorable body have given to the titles claims and occupancies of lands in favor of the citizens of this territory, but we could have wished, for reasons which follow, that moderate grants had been made to actual settlers on unappropriated lands and that similar terms of disposal had been extended to future emigrations. Your memorialists are far from calling in question the equity of the act precluding these privileges, well knowing that the principle, was precedent, but we were firmly persuaded that a different policy would have been productive, not only of individual, but also of general national advantages.

It cannot be admitted for a moment, that congress are either ignorant or regardless of our exposed situation, when we see the military strength accumulating among us for our protection. At the same time that we indulge the mind in contemplating this parental solicitude of the general government, we apprehend that the establishment would not in emergencies of magnitude prove adequate to its object. Moreover, we know, that an effective militia is the pride and dependence of American freemen, as it has been the support of the revolution, and the establishment of their independence. But your memorialists regret, that we cannot boast of such means of protection. Our territory though small, is thin of inhabitants, many of whom only possessing a pre-emption right, are unable to meet the terms of purchase. Of others who may emigrate, many will have exhausted their little resources on a long and expensive journey. These circumstances, we fear, will induce them to remove to the adjacent Spanish dominions, were both climate and soil are equally productive as our own; and where the prospect of favourable terms is a flattering incentive. And we will not withhold from your honorable body that from such circumstances, many of the former description, already indicate intentions of leaving us. Upon the whole, your memorialists apprehend

from the reasons here stated, that the settlement of our territory, and consequently the necessary requisition of strength will be greatly retarded.

Your memorialists are aware that we are soliciting a favour which was not granted to the territory north west of the river Ohio; but your honorable body well knows, that our situation is different, and therefore requires a different provision. That territory being contiguous to the Union, its inhabitants could, when attacked by too potent an enemy, have called the states to their assistance, or have retreated within the bosom of the parent country for protection. But no such recourse could be obtained or resorted to by the people of this remote and insulated territory. The history of the country furnishes us with a melancholy account of extermination, that befel a colony in the latter part of the last century; and in a similar situation, we might find a deficiency of physical means to prevent a like dire catastrophe, although we will not suffer ourselves to distrust the protection of divine providence, which has been so uniformly displayed in the fortunes of America; yet the circumstances in which we are placed, render us liable to experience the most complicated and afflictive disasters. It may be, that this little territory will have to contend at once, against the rude assaults of savage ferocity, and the subtle attacks of civilized policy.

Your memorialists conclude by expressing our confidence in the justice and wisdom of the national legislature, and earnestly soliciting your honorable body, that such means may be adopted, as will accelerate the settlement and ensure the prosperity of the territory.

From this view of things, your memorialists are naturally led to express the solicitude which we entertain for our singular and precarious situation. Your well informed body cannot but know that we are a small community—surrounded by numerous nations whose habits, laws, principles, and interests, are different from our own—five hundred miles distant from the nearest settlement of our American brethren, the whole of which extent is inhabited by savages, some of whom at this time indicate dispositions of hostility towards us, not only by menacing, but also by actually murdering the innocent and unprotected traveller from our territory. At the relation of these things, we know that the sympathy of our legislative guardians will be excited; and we trust, that the consequence will be, a melioration of the unfavourable circumstances which we here have related. And we hope it will not be considered as assumed in us to suggest, that the defence of this country cannot be better secured than by liberal encouragement to emigration. If instead of selling the vacant lands of this territory for a dollar per acre which many are not able to give, congress were, for the limited term of three years, to grant them in small tracts to actual settlers, who should continue to live on, & cultivate the same for a successive years; the inducement could not fail to procure a rapid increase of population: and while such an acquisition of numbers, would secure the lives, properties, and liberties of the inhabitants from invasion, it would probably in a few years supersede the expensive military establishment which now exists for our protection. Such a saving to the government, remotely arising from this mode of disposal, would, we

presume, be more than an equivalent for the expense it may sustain in the purchase from Georgia. Your memorialists would further observe, that the difference between granting and selling, will readily appear in the former mode from this consideration.—If the lands are sold, they will be held in large quantities by the rich, which will render the settlement thin and exposed to invasion; whereas, if they are granted to actual settlers, they will be held in small tracts by the poor, which will render the settlement more compact and impenetrable. We would remark also, that to the former description of settlers, is generally attached a certain species of population, which would endanger the country in proportion to its increase; while the latter description generally destitute of that kind of property would strengthen the country in the direct ratio of their numbers.

From a London Paper.

The following anecdote will exemplify the character of the actual governors of France.

An old man, 97 years of age, named Dorte Delisle, after serving his majesty Lewis XV. for forty years as his first valet de chambre, was ruined by lying but his funds in assignats, by means of which, and his own savings, he had till then lived. Compelled to have recourse to a pension which he had never solicited, but which was always his due for having so long waited on his majesty, he went to Malmison in order to find means of laying his claim before his consular majesty; but unable to approach him he endeavoured to get upon a very high block to make himself conspicuous, and indeed the ever restless spirit of the consul, surrounded with guards and high walls, sent as by chance, an officer to the venerable old man, to ask him what he wanted. "To see the consul," answered he, "in order to claim the favour which my age requires, and that is my due." "Deliver me your petition," answered the messenger, "for there is no approaching my matter, and I will convey it to him." Accordingly he delivered it to him. A few days after he was told to present himself at a ministerial audience, where he was answered, that the government could do nothing in his behalf, unless it were to place him in a wretched hospital at Mont Rouge. "At Mont Rouge," replied the old man, "his excellency would not put his dog there." We can do nothing more for you. Well then, since government will do nothing for me, I only request of you a passport for England, and wherewith to perform the journey; for these two and twenty months that I have been soliciting, have put an end to all my means and I am without bread. However the fraternal kindness of his excellency caused ten louis to be given him; asking him what he would seek in England. "What is not found here, please your excellency." "What?" "Humanity." "Aye you are going to raise a clamour." "I am a Frenchman," was his only answer.

What feeling soul would not be concerned in the fate of that unfortunate man? what government would not glory in preserving within its bosom a citizen come to such an age, and of a character irreproachable. Being unable to provide by his own labour for his subsistence or to have recourse to relations whom he has outlived, this unhappy man, forced to fly his country, has just crossed the seas, at 97, to

solicit help in a foreign country where, no doubt, his age cannot fail to interest that humanity under the protection of which he comes to rest himself; and where the French, still worthy of that name, have so often enjoyed its benefits. Some English gentlemen found him on his way to England, with only a single louis left and let him down in London a few days past. From humanity, he was taken in by a stranger, at No. 33, old Bond Street, where he now resides.

By the latest intelligence from Paris it appears to be the general opinion of the people in that capital that Bonaparte, in consequence of the severe agitation of his irritable temper, the multiplicity and arduous nature of the duties of his situation and the necessity which he is under of guarding against all designs against his person, as well as of poising and controlling the several parties who have long been jealous of his power, and dissatisfied with his manner of using it, is absolutely disordered in his intellects. Every day some extraordinary proof of this state of his mind is confidently expected to burst forth that will justify even those who appear to be his friends in taking some decisive measure for placing the government in other hands.

The right honorable Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was yesterday drawn for a militia man, at Guildhall, Westminster.

Bonaparte seems to have thought with *Ancient Pistol*—"The world mine oyster is, which I with knife will open." But he has not found all parts of the world as mere as *fishes*.

Copy of a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King, dated May 19th, 1803.

Downing Street, May 19th, 1803.

Sir,

Having laid before the King your letter of the 15th of this month, in which you inform me that a Treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th of last month, by the Plenipotentiaries of America and France, by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of New Orleans, as well as of all Louisiana, has been acquired by the United States;—I have received his majesty's commands to express to you the pleasure with which his majesty has received this intelligence, and to add that his majesty regards the care which has been taken so to frame this treaty as not to infringe any right of Great Britain in the navigation of the Mississippi as the most satisfactory evidence of a disposition, on the part of the Government of the United States, correspondent to that which his majesty entertains to promote and improve that harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist between the two countries; and which are so conducive to their mutual benefit. I have it also in command to assure you Sir, that the sentiments which you have expressed in making this communication, are considered by his majesty's Government as an additional proof of that cordiality and confidence which you have uniformly manifested in the whole course of your public mission, and which have so justly entitled you to the esteem and regard of his majesty's government.

I desire you to accept the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, Esq. &c. &c.

LONDON, June 18.

By a letter from Paris, we are informed, that col. Abercrombie, col. Smith, capt. Swain, of the artillery, and several other gentlemen, have been sent prisoners to Valenciennes. Lord Elgin is permitted to remain at Paris upon his parole of honor; and has taken lord Whitworth's box at the opera. Sir J. B. Davis is a prisoner at the same place.

The effect of the additional duty on teas, will be, that those usually sold for six shillings, will in future be charged eight shillings; and so in proportion.

The Journal de Paris of the 23rd says, "Wednesday last the first consul went to the Theatre Francais, and was so long, so repeatedly, so unanimously, and so strongly applauded, that never were the sentiments of attachment, which the French people feel for their first magistrate displayed more manifestly."

The skulking French row-boats, from St. Maloes, Havre, Cherbourg, &c. make sure of taking prizes. They are equipped as fishing boats, sail from their own ports in the dusk of the evening, and get close in with our coasts a little before day break, where they lie to as if fishing, showing perhaps only two or three men upon deck. If a vessel that runs without convoy happens too near the land, the row-boats make sail and board her. In the late war they carried off, unmolested, several coasters worth 10,000l. without having been absent, at this season of the year, above twenty hours from their own port.

WAR AGAINST HOLLAND.

Lord Hawkebury, at the bar of the house, presented the following most gracious message from his majesty:

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it right to inform the house of commons, that, from an anxious desire to prevent the calamities of war being extended to the Batavian republic, he communicated to that government his disposition to respect their neutrality, provided that a similar disposition was manifested on the part of the French government, and that the French forces were forthwith withdrawn from the territories of the Batavian republic. The proposition not having been admitted by the government of France, and measures having been recently taken by them, in direct violation of the independence of the Batavian republic, his majesty judged it expedient to direct his minister to leave the Hague; and he has since given orders, that letters of marque and general reprisals should be issued against the Batavian republic and its subjects.

His majesty has at all times manifested the deepest and most lively interest for the prosperity and independence of the United Provinces. He has recourse to these proceedings with the most sincere regret, but the conduct of the French government has left no alternative; and in adopting these measures he is actuated by a sense of what is due to his own dignity, and to the security and essential interests of his dominions.

G. R.
[After the message was read, an address of thanks for the communication passed nemine contradicente.]

PARIS, June 27.

Letters from Brussels state, that a large armed American vessel, which had sailed from that port, had fallen in with an Algerine frigate, and that after a very warm engagement, she was compelled to surrender to the superior force of the enemy. Mr. Smith late American charge d'affaires at Naples, was on board this vessel, on his return home.

NEW YORK, August 17.

The Essence of Spruce.

We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. William Jocelin, recommending the essence of spruce as a certain cure for the yellow fever. He says he has witnessed its beneficial effects, both in this country and the West Indies, and observes that he became acquainted with this medicine on board the British ship Argonaut—that he was on board of that ship six weeks while cruising off the south side of Hispaniola—that the fever was so bad on board, that in the course of six weeks about one hundred and fifty of her officers and crew fell victims—that the dis-

ease had become so fatal, that several died in two hours after they were seized—that the crew were so much reduced in numbers, that the cruise was given up, and the ship went into Cape Nicola Mole.—There the captain of the Argonaut fell in with a vessel of a transport ship, who advised him of the utility of the essence of spruce—this medicine was purchased for the Argonaut's crew, and given to the sick, who were saved, for not a man died who partook of it. The captain of the Argonaut was so fully convinced of its efficacy, that, on his return to England, he wrote a letter to the lords of admiralty, recommending its use.

Our correspondent further mentions, that about four years ago, he called to see an American at St. Kitts, who was apparently dying of the yellow fever; he gave him three doses, one every half hour; in a few minutes after the third dose he began to recover, and in two days he began to walk—shortly after he recovered and left the island.

Directions.—Take three table spoons full of the essence of spruce, put it in a quart of warm water, dissolve it, and take a half pint tumbler full every half hour till it operates. It generally operates before the third dose, and frequently purges, and produces severe perspiration.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

We are authorized to say, that the Patowmack company, at their late meeting at this place, determined unanimously to make no dividend in the present year; but to apply all the money in hand from the receipt of tolls towards perfecting the navigation. The report of the board of directors to the stockholders contained the agreeable information, that no greater obstructions remained in the river between the city of Washington and Harper's ferry than could be removed in the present season by this application of the tolls.

We are also authorized to state, that the wealthy and public spirited farmers on the Monocacy have loaned to the company, and have actually paid into the hands of the treasurer, a sum of money equal to the removal of every impediment in the navigation of that important river, for a considerable distance beyond Frederick town; and that the directors have already prepared a number of artists and laborers to commence that work, which it is confidently believed by the best informed, will be so far completed by October or November, as to permit almost at any season, the passage of boats of 100 barrels burthen from that rich productive country to Washington.

August 19.

We learn that the convention between the United States and France, ceded to us Louisiana, was ratified on the part of France by the first consul on the 22d of May; and that Mr. Jay is on his way to this country with the ratification.

August 22.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 18th June, 1803.

"Captain Bcamiche (a native of this place in the Portuguese service) went off Algiers a few days ago in a 74, manned in Lisbon with about 800 volunteers and his four sons, to endeavor to retake the 44 gun frigate, captured last summer; close to said port he fell in with a 44 gun frigate, and a brig and a zebec, when it fell calm, which gave an opportunity for boats coming to their assistance from Algiers, & towing them into port. The zebec he captured, took 100 odd men on board, and then sunk the vessel. He chased the others so close in as to exchange shot with the Mole batteries. He is now here on his way to Lisbon."

"On board the zebec, captured by captain Bcamiche, there were 12 Neapolitans, who they were carrying to slavery."

It appears that the Tripoline corsair which was stated to have been captured by one of the public ships of the United States, was taken by the John Adams, captain Rogers, & not by the "Adams," as mentioned heretofore.

NORFOLK, August 18.

We were yesterday politely handed the following important extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to his friend in this place, dated "GIBRALTAR, 2d July, 1803."
"The last mails bring accounts of the French flag being hoisted at Leg-

horn, Genoa, and most of the Italian ports; also, that Hanover, Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and most of the Netherlands, have fallen into the hands of the French, who threaten the king of Spain with immediate war, unless he opens his gates and let them march into Madrid."

BALTIMORE, August 19.

A letter dated Washington city, August 17, says "A messenger arrived here yesterday afternoon from France, with dispatches from our ministers, Messrs. Monroe and Livingston."

Captain Smith has politely handed us the following information: Previous to the sailing of the Hunter, from Gibraltar, arrived there a Portuguese 64, from a cruise off Algiers, where she sunk an Algerine cruiser, and picked up 146 of the crew, and 10 Neapolitan prisoners that were on board.

Lord Nelson was off Toulon with 74 sail of the line. The victory, of 98 guns took on her passage from England to Malta, the French frigate Ambuscade and several merchantmen from St. Domingo. The British cruisers out of Gibraltar have sent in a number of Swedes and Danes, on suspicion of their cargoes being French property.

The emperor of Morocco has six cruizers ready for sea, it is thought to cruise against Americans, Dutch, and those powers who lately have neglected to send her presents.

Arrived at Tangier, a Dutch frigate with presents for the emperor of Morocco. The day the Hunter sailed, the Revolution, English frigate, cut out two French ships from under the Spanish batteries. The French have made a demand of 14 sail of the line from the Spaniards, to be got in readiness immediately. Lucien Bonaparte was hourly expected at Madrid. The ports of Leghorn, Genoa and Cetta, are to be blockaded by the British. The French have possession of Hanover, Bremen and Hamburg. Sir Sidney Smith has been blockading Calais at the same time Bonaparte was there. Markets dull at Gibraltar, flour 7 1 2 dollars, no sale for beef, pork, coffee, sugar nor pepper.

August 25.

A very rich and abundant spring of petroleum has recently been discovered on the borders of Liguria, Italy, and is now, without any mixture, filtration, &c. used in lighting the streets of Genoa.—It gives an equal light at a fourth part of the expense of common oil: it is extremely limpid, has a strong pungent smell, and its specific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to olive oil as 91 to 100.—There are 520 petroleum wells in the Burmha dominions, near a village called Racnanghong, which signifies a town through which a river of oil flows—the oil produced from those wells is of a dingy green colour, highly odoriferous, and is used for lamps and other purposes; it has some medical properties, and is used as a lotion in cutaneous eruptions, and as an emollient in bruises, and rheumatic affections.—On an average, 412,360 hogheads of this oil are annually raised from these wells (some of which are 250 feet deep).—The oil of the Ligurian well (like those of Asia) possesses all the property of coal tar, being in fact the same thing; the only difference is, that nature elaborates in one case, which results from chymical process in the other.

CHARLESTON, August 12.

By the arrival of captain Patterson, from the Cape, we learn that provisions of every kind began to be very scarce in that place—it was asserted that there was not a stock on hand to last more than three weeks; the brigands were in sight of the town daily—the British squadron of six sail of the line had declared the Cape in a state of blockade, and were cruising close in with it.—The report in the Cape, respecting the two ships of war and a frigate, which left it on the 24th of July, was that one of them had been captured, and another had got into Port-de-Paix in a crippled condition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts, which from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.
DANIEL KNOCK.
Kent county, Aug 2d, 1803. 84 6w

THE HERALD.

B A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, August 30.

A statement, in some measure incorrect, having been made in an Alexandria print of the reported capture of an American vessel by an Algerine frigate, it becomes proper to state the circumstances on which the report is founded.

Mr. Cathcart, our former consul at Tripoli, but residing now at Leghorn, has enclosed to the secretary of state an extract from the Florence Gazette containing an article under the Naples head, dated June 1st, stating that an action had a short time before taken place between an Algerine frigate and an American vessel which had lately sailed from Naples; with Mr. Smith, charge des affaires, on board, who had come from Rome for the purpose of taking passage home. The American vessel was obliged to yield to superior force.

Since the receipt of this letter another of subsequent date, viz. June 22, has been received from Mr. Cathcart, advising that he had received no further information respecting the capture.—Considering it, however, possible, he immediately wrote circulars to the several American consuls on the Barbary coast requesting their interposition in case the vessel should prove to be captured.

The belief of this information should in our opinion, be received with some hesitation. It may be no other than a report arising from the capture, about the same time, of a Neapolitan frigate by the Adams. Or if an American vessel has been captured, it may have been by a Tripolitan cruiser. The vessels of the Barbary powers are so similar to each other in appearance, that frequent mistakes arise in appropriating them to their respective nations.

[Nat. Intl.]

Report has already said that William Smith, Esq. our late ambassador at the court of Lisbon, was captured on his passage home by an Algerine cruiser. This is news which we sincerely hope will be found untrue. However, in confirmation of our correctness, it is now said that our executive is in possession of information that Algiers had actually commenced general hostility against our commerce; and two frigates, the Essex and Congress, are ordered into commission, to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. To those who have considered the shameful supineness of our vessels of war on that station, it will not appear at all extraordinary, that the piratical regency of Algiers should have long since learnt to despise them. If the present information is correct, we hope and trust that our Admiral will select such an officer to command in that sea, as will make himself respected for activity, courage and enterprise; and give him such orders as shall not paralyze his exertions to retrieve the honor of his flag. The enemy in this case to be coped with, cannot be treated with contempt; and will not be overcome by balls in Spanish ports, or journeys over Mount Vesuvius.

[Anti Demo.]

The defection of Mr. Pitt in the British house of commons, may have a good effect in reconciling the democrats of this country to the measures of the ministry of that nation. It has been a thousand times asserted by our wisest politicians, from Duane down to the meanest echo, that the soul of Pitt was so depraved, his judgment so erroneous, and his arguments so fallacious, that to be opposed to him and his measures, alone constituted virtue, and patriotism, and political knowledge. How will it be now? If Pitt has not taken an active part against the ministers, he is certainly far from supporting them. When a vessel misses ways and is obliged to stop, she is a considerable time before she can get up to her course, particularly if she is sharp built. Pitt is a vessel of this description, with rather a lean bow; and as the gale in the channel where he steers is pretty rough, he will be a considerable time in falling off, and then by necessity must find some time longer before he can get his tack aboard. Pitt is managing himself very cautiously. He has missed his aim in not being recalled to office. The king

Good in too much awe of his stupendous talents, and inflexible character; and being once freed from the restraint under which the presence of this minister placed him, he did not wish by recalling him to office, to replace the yoke of servitude on his own neck. Pitt has those talents which are at this moment necessary to the British nation; and we doubt not that we shall soon see him at the head of affairs, directing the present war. In the mean time, as he has always been that *disgraced and mistaken statesman*, his opposition to the present ministry must stamp upon it the meed of holy approbation, among the discerning democrats of the United States.

By the attention of our correspondents at London and Dublin we have received, by the last arrivals at New York, our regular files of English and Irish papers, and we shall duly give our readers the most interesting articles which they contain. The recent arrival at Boston of the "Union" from Liverpool, and the "New Adventure" from Guernsey, have, however, furnished the most recent European intelligence. London papers to the 18th, and Paris papers to the 11th of June, are received by these arrivals, and they contain many articles highly interesting and important.

The commercial concerns of this country have, in a great measure, been brought to a stand by the hazardous uncertainty with which our merchants have viewed the continuance of the war. The declaration was not immediately followed by any vigorous and important enterprises, and each power appeared waiting to observe the designs and conduct of the enemy, without commencing any active system for itself. This circumstance induced many to believe, that the rage and passion of Bonaparte would soon be dissipated, and that his calm reflections would enable him to perceive that, by a war at the present time, he can gain nothing and may lose every thing. This opinion appeared to derive some strength by a late arrival which brought intelligence, that overtures had been made by Bonaparte for the re-establishment of peace. These accounts we thought to be entitled to little credit, and they are now entirely dissipated by the more recent intelligence, that the armies of France are in motion, and have already taken possession of *Hanover, Bremen, and the imperial city of Hamburg*.—Holland appears to have been brought into the war; and the demand upon Denmark, to stop the passage of the sound to English vessels, will probably, either by compliance or rejection, involve that power in the contest. The mad expectation of invading England is still confidently entertained by the French, and the most active preparations are constantly making for overrunning the island, and subjecting it to her domination. This war appears to have been undertaken with a full resolution on the part of the first consul, to hazard his present power, and the very existence of his country, in a contest for the mastery of Europe. For any other object, it might have been thought that the existing state of France would have compelled him to have remained at peace. By a renewal of the war all the valuable foreign possessions of France will be wrested from her, and the small naval force which she now possesses, and which she has made every exertion to increase since the termination of the last war, will be wholly destroyed. Her commerce being cut off, will afford no revenue, and she has already drained the countries which she has conquered of their last shilling, for the support of her armies. Though the same spirit of exaction still remains, yet it must be observed that bounds are set for her progress in Europe until the empire of Germany and the power of Great Britain shall be subdued. Her tyranny and oppression over Italy, Holland, and Switzerland, can scarcely be more complete, and Spain and Portugal, if driven to greater extremities, may rise in rebellion. The more intimate alliance of France with Portugal, would be followed by the subjection of her dominions in South America, and of her valuable island of Madeira, to the power of Great Britain.

In this situation it would be supposed, that the present policy of France clearly demands the preservation of peace. But the ambition of her chief is not satisfied with the things he has

already achieved. He aspires to the empire of the world, and the present war must decide whether he shall obtain it.

Gaz. U. S.

The report that General Rochambeau had arrived at the eastward from Cape Francois is unfounded. We have conversed with a French gentleman, passenger in the scho. Diana captain Nichols, who left the Cape on the 4th inst. He informs that there were provisions enough in the place to last eight months, that it was the determination of General Rochambeau to hold it to the last extremity. No late intelligence had been received from Aux-Cayes of Jacmel. It was expected the inhabitants of Port Republic would be compelled to abandon that place, & retreat to the Cape, as they were short of provisions, and the English prevented all supplies by water, and the blacks had possession of the whole of the interior. General La Lasse, came passenger in the Diana, and will proceed in a few days for France.

[N. Y. D. Advertiser.]

London dates to the 5th of July, are received by the Atlantic from Liverpool. They do not bring intelligence of any material change in the affairs of Europe. The French had not taken possession of Hamburg, but retained their position on the banks of the Elbe. That river continued to be blockaded by the British and the eyes of all Europe were anxiously fixed on Prussia and Russia, awaiting their decision.—It was expected that the vigorous measure of blockade would be found so inconvenient to the continental powers as to produce some speedy determination. It is also considered as a preparatory step to others of a similar nature.

Bonaparte's plan appears to be the destruction of the British commerce with the neutral ports, and blockade is the measure to which England resorts in consequence. Preparations for the announced invasion are carried on with great activity in all the French ports; but it is still considered doubtful whether they are not merely intended to excite alarm. Many European politicians imagine that Bonaparte will confine his attention to the continent, awaiting that period, when the colonies are captured (which he gives up) and when no brilliant instances of success will occur to warm the spirit of the British nation. At that moment by obliging England to support the heavy expence of a war establishment, by curtailing her commerce, and by continually holding forth the menace of an immediate invasion he is supposed to calculate on the nation becoming wearied of the war. As long as he continues to amuse the French people with reviews, *festes, spectacles &c.* he is pretty well assured of their receiving pompous accounts of trifling success with great good humor. It is however expected by others that the impatience of his disposition will not be content with this quiet mode of warfare, and they calculate on the invasion being to a certainty attempted.

[New York Morning Chronicle.]

The following very pertinent and judicious remarks are copied from the Anti-Democrat; and although they are more immediately addressed to the voters of Baltimore, yet they are not only equally applicable to some of the Counties on this Shore, but to many within the United States at large.

There has sprung up among us of late a new description of PATRIOTS; men who busy themselves in all ELECTIONS and who are professed admirers of what they term the principles, and men of '76. These self-dubbed patriots, would be extremely sorry, and perhaps not a little hurt, were we to trace the history of 'Seventy-six' for their services, or make *truth* a revolutionary act a subject of critical animadversion. It would also, it is suspected, throw some of the most assuming of them into inextricable embarrassments, were they obliged to explain what they mean by the *principles* and *men* of 'Seventy-six', and the like *cant phrases*, frequent in their mouths. It happens unfortunately for these admirers of the principles & men of '76, that their chief enemies and declarations are directed against men of '76. Men whose principles time has not altered; and of whose services, in those

days of severe probation, their country is now reaping the benefits.

What shall we think of a large and surely respectable body of citizens, supinely giving up their opinions, and trusting their political interests, to such Legislators as these men are pleased to make choice of?—People of Baltimore! look at these self-styled PATRIOTS, who would nominate for you your representatives. *Who are they?* and by whose authority do they act on such delicate occasions? Take a candid view of their education; of the means they have had to acquire political information; of their experience; and of their talents. Do these entitle them to become your advisers, your dictators, your legislators, your statesmen? Have they fought the battles of the country? Have they rendered important services in public stations? Have they risked their fortunes and lives to accomplish your revolution? Are they men of '76? Have they distinguished themselves, either by their wisdom or eloquence, in your public councils? Are they the keepers of the sacred lamp of Liberty? Are they the guardians of your holy rights and privileges?

Look at these men! In God's name, what have they done for the City, for the State, for the United States, of a public nature, either laudable, beneficial, or to entitle them to respect? Which of you, fellow-citizens, have not done as much? How many thousands of you have done more?

Look at these men! Can any thing be more humiliating to freemen, who ought to be more tenacious of their privileges, than to see the rights of suffrage at the disposal of such men? Can any thing be more necessary than a general exertion to place in the legislature men who will reflect credit on their constituents, and do honor to the city? Are the citizens of Baltimore anxious to see their interests of the city, in the legislature, duly understood and faithfully promoted? And is it proper and right that the city should hold a rank in the assembly proportionate to its wealth, its powers, and its capacity to promote the general prosperity of the state? This is only to be effected by constantly returning to the legislature, the most experienced, best informed, and wisest of its inhabitants. A contrary system is pursued, Baltimore cannot expect to have any weight whatever in the legislature; and must soon lose all consequence, in the public estimation, throughout the state.

On the other hand, should the city send able men to the assembly; men capable of draughting its bills; capable of explaining and enforcing wise measures, by their eloquence and reason; capable of taking a lead in, and giving a direction to, all public matters of legislation; there is nothing which the city ought to ask for, nothing which could be necessary to its prosperity, which would not be granted. It is a well known fact that while the honorable SAMUEL CHASE represented Annapolis in the general assembly, the wealth of the state was in a degree rendered tributary to that unimportant city.—Such is the commanding influence of abilities and talents.

For the present we shall leave these officious persons who have undertaken, without solicitation, to give representatives to the city, to sober reflection; and you fellow citizens, to weigh and determine, what ought to be your conduct, previous to, and at, the approaching election for delegates to the general assembly. If the absurdity of choosing men incompetent to legislate is not become manifest; if you are not convinced, that the great interests of the city cannot be promoted in the legislature, but must suffer, in the hands of men without talents, without experience, without personal consequence, without influence incapable of draughting a bill on the simplest subject, incapable of explaining and supporting the least complex question; you may then remain with folded arms, in your parlors, in your counting houses, in your workshops, and permit the city to be represented by men of this description, until the evil corrects itself.

MONITOR.

LONGITUDE.

The Greenock Advertiser of the 7th June, contains the following article.—We have the pleasure to announce an event of the most extraordinary and important nature.—A scientific gentleman of great abilities has discovered a

method of ascertaining the longitude. He has favored us with the inspection of his papers; and authorized us to promise their publication through the medium of this paper.—The public therefore, and the naval world in particular, are respectfully informed that we are making the necessary arrangements for this purpose.

[British Neptune.]

Departed this life, on Sunday the 14th instant, Mrs. GARDNER, the amiable consort of the REV. DOCTOR GARDNER, of Somerset county.

TO BE RENTED.

On a Lease for three years from the first day of next January.

A PLANTATION BELONGING to Mrs. ENALLS, situated in Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, containing about a hundred thousand corn hills in each shift. Two Overseers will be wanted on her estate for the ensuing year. Applications may be made in my absence to Mr. John Vickers, at Shoal Creek.

CH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 30, 1803. 85 86

As the subscriber intends to make a voyage to the West Indies in a short time, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either on bonds, note, or book account, to make immediate payment; otherwise he will be under the necessity of placing them in proper hands for speedy collection.

JOSEPH TELFORD.

Easton, August 30, 1803. 85 87

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of NICHOLAS MARTIN, the younger, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased, with the last Will and Testament of the said NICHOLAS MARTIN, thereunto annexed.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.—And all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'r.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

of John Jones.

Talbot county, }
30th Aug. 1803. } 85 88

Mrs. SALLY AKERS,
OF CAMBRIDGE.

MOST respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Cambridge, and the public in general, that she intends carrying on the business of MANTUA-MAKING, plain Millinery, Upholstery, and will, if she meets with sufficient encouragement, procure the necessary materials for making the fashionable Bonnets. She intends taking in linen or any kind of plain work, as it is in her power to get a most excellent seamstress to assist her. She returns her grateful acknowledgments to those who have favored her with their custom, and hopes by her constant attention to business to merit their future favours. She now resides in the reputable family of Mrs. Mary Airey, and will be particularly attentive to the order of those in the country who think proper to favour her with their custom.

Cambridge, August 16, 1803. 82 3

Boarding & Lodging.

Mrs. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Eastport; that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

August 9, 1803.

ON LIFE.

MAN by necessity compell'd must go,
O'er rocks of peril, and thro' vales of
war.

Man with the morn begins his destin'd
race,
Joy in his eye, and pleasure in his face:
But, oh! what rubs attend his setting
days,
His sinews slacken, and his sense de-
cays;
His limbs fore ake, with hourly toil
oppress'd,
Till with'd-for night restores him
peaceful rest!
Thus man forever labors and decays,
Counting but few, and those unhappy
days;
He scarce a minute glories in his bloom,
So harsh in death's inexorable doom,
So nigh, alas! the cradle's to the tomb.

ANECDOTE.

[A MATTER OF FACT.]

A clergyman riding along the high-
way, which led from a noted tavern,
overlooked a man on horseback, who had
treated himself so kindly with the
good stuff that his body was sub-
jected to a constant vibration from side
to side. For the sake of good compa-
ny, he made exertions to keep his horse
along side of the clergyman's, to the
great hazard of losing his seat in the
saddle. "Friend," said the clergy-
man, "Whoever you be, you seem ve-
ry happy." "I hope," said the man,
"I shall be so in the next world. I
know you very well, though you are
not acquainted with me. You are the
very man who CONVERTED ME." "Very
possibly," said the clergyman,
"and it looks like some of my bung-
ling work, which I shall be obliged to
GO OVER AGAIN."

From the CHARLESTON TIMES.

The bite of a snake cured by Volatile Alkali.

A number of extraordinary cures
performed within the last twenty years,
in the East Indies, on persons bitten by
snakes, have been communicated to the
public in Jones's Asiatic Researches—
These were effected by Eau de Luce, or
by Volatile Citric Alkali. Similar cures
are recorded in Anderson's Recreations,
at having taken place in Pondicherry
in 1798 and 1799—About the same
time, my much esteemed friend, Mr.
Pearle, of Philadelphia, added a living
rattle snake to his valuable Museum,
and invited physicians and others to
subject animals to its bite, with a view
of determining by subsequent experi-
ments, the comparative merits of the
different remedies commonly recom-
mended for obviating the effects of the
bites of venomous animals—the result
proved that the Volatile Alkali was en-
titled to a decided preference. Pos-
sessed of these facts, I have for some
years past embraced every opportunity
for ascertaining by experiment, how
far the bites of snakes, or the stings
or the bites of other venomous ani-
mals, might be alleviated by this
powerful remedy. A few cases have
occurred in my practice, both from the
bites of snakes, and from the stings of
spiders, in each of which the result
equalled the recorded beneficial effects
of similar applications on the other
side of our globe. The last was the
case of a negro fellow, by name Ste-
phen, who, on the 3d instant, was bit-
ten by a rattle snake, at Health Farm,
on Charleston Neck. I was not pre-
sent, but my provisional directions were
so punctually carried into effect, as to
save a valuable life, that in all probabi-
lity would otherwise have been lost. The
experiment was decisive; for though no
other application than the Volatile Al-
kali was used, the most excruciating a-
gencies of the patient were speedily re-
lieved, and a complete cure obtained in
a few days. From full conviction of
the efficacy of this remedy, I recom-
mend to planters and others exposed
to the bites of snakes, to have always
at hand, six or eight ounces of the
strongest spirits of hartshorn, well se-
cured; and in case of a person being
bitten by a snake, to give him sixty
drops thereof in water every six or
eight minutes, till his pains begin to
abate, then to lengthen the interval be-
tween the doses in proportion to the
abatement of the pain. The wounded
part should also be frequently washed

with the same medicine. The spirit of
hartshorn is particularly designated, be-
cause the planters are acquainted, and
generally provided with this medicine,
and can command it in all seasons and
places: Though it is inferior in
strength, and slower in its effects, than
Cautic Volatile Alkali, yet experience
has proved that it is sufficiently strong
to effect a speedy and complete cure.—
Oil should not be given before or dur-
ing the exhibition of the hartshorn,
for it would weaken its effects, or com-
bine with it and make soap. That the
Volatile Alkali, properly administered,
will in a short time cure the bite of
any snake, or the sting of a spider, or
any other venomous insect, is a medical
fact as well established, as that the Pe-
ruvian bark will cure an intermittent
fever. There are exceptions to all ge-
neral rules, and probably more to the
latter than to the former. With the ex-
ception of a few extreme cases, in which
the bite proves instantly mortal, either
from the uncommon virulence of the
poison, the peculiar nature of the part
to which it is applied, or the operation
of fear, the Volatile Alkali may be de-
pended on to afford certain and speedy
relief. Of this we have authentic evi-
dence in the books referred to above,
which state cures performed in the East
Indies by means thereof, even in cases
where the poison had advanced so far,
that mechanical force was necessary to
unlock the jaw before the medicine
could be introduced. Such persons as
have no access to these authorities, or
are slow to believe the records of dis-
tant events, are requested, for their
further satisfaction to inform themselves
of the particulars of the cure before
mentioned, as having taken place on
Charleston Neck, since the commence-
ment of the present month. On in-
quiry they will find, that the most
alarming symptoms were removed in a
few hours, by the unaltered operation
of this single remedy. That the Vo-
latile Alkali should always succeed, is
not to be expected; but in 9 cases out of
ten, its failure, on a proper examination
of every circumstance, would probably
be found to arise from one or more of
the following circumstances:—either
the medicine given as Volatile Alkali
was spurious, or inferior in its kind;
or weakened by being frequently open-
ed, or insecurely corked; or that it
had been given in too small doses, or
at too long intervals. Such persons as
design to give it a trial, are requested
to be minutely attentive to each of
these particulars.

As the Hydrophobia following the
bite of a mad dog, has resisted
all the remedies hitherto used for
its cure, it is submitted to physi-
cians, whether on principles of analogy,
it would not be well to try the effects
of Volatile Alkali, rather than resign a
patient to his fate, or repeat the medi-
cines which on frequent trials have al-
ways been found unavailing? A doubt-
ful remedy is better than none. He
who does not do all in his power to
save a life, especially one committed to
his care, is guilty of a species of mur-
der.

I will be obliged by information of
the result of any experiments that may
be made in consequence of this com-
munication.

DAVID RAMSEY.

Charleston, June 22d, 1803.

By Virtue of the last will and testament of
ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, late
of the city of Baltimore, will be sold,
all that tract or parcel of LAND, ly-
ing in Dorchester county, within four
miles of Cambridge, and now in the
occupation of Samuel Cook, containing
884 acres, or thereabouts.

THE above Land will be sold on a
credit of one, two and three
years, bearing interest from the date,
together or in lots, as may best suit the
purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at
private, it will be offered at public
sale, on Monday the 24th day of Octo-
ber next, at Cambridge. Any person
desirous of purchasing will apply to
Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to
Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester coun-
ty, who will shew the lands, plat, and
title deeds.

LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'x.
JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Truf.
THOMAS COULSON, } fees.
August 23, 1803. 84 ff.

BLANK BONDS
For Sale at this Office.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support.—I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would at-
tend me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntingdon.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a
number of my Fellow-Citizens, I of-
fer myself as a Candidate to represent
you in the next General Assembly. I
claim no merit from former services;
but if from your knowledge of me,
you think I can render you any ser-
vice, I will cheerfully serve you to
the best of my abilities.—If any other
person offers, who will serve you with
more zeal, or is more attached to
your interest, I beg you to elect him;
for I assure you that I have no views
separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased.—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, A.D.
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.
with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on eve-
ry exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant.

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 ff.

JAMES TROTHER,
Clock and Watch Maker.
EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilomott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED
BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. James Trot-
ther will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pied. BENJAMIN WILLMOTT
Easton, O. 2. 1802. 12 m.—49.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against
the Estate of Mr. George A. Prim-
rose, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased,
are hereby warned to produce them, pro-
perly authenticated, for settlement, on or
before the 4th day of September next; and
also all those who are indebted to said
Estate are requested to make immediate
payment to

JOHN PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Queen Anne's county, June 24, 1803.

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to put
chafe, for life or term of years.

—ALSO—

a few COWS of the White Breed, in
prime order, for sale.

Inquire of the Printer, with
whom a line may be left.

Wye, August 1, 1803. 82

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches;
French and Nova-Scotia Plaster,
which may be had of them ground, or
in the lump. They have also on hand
best Lancaster county clover seed;
brown sugars of the first quality by
the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

At a Meeting of the president and
Directors of the Chesapeake and
Delaware Canal Company, held at Wil-
mington on the 3d day of May, 1803,
RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars
on each Share in this Company be re-
quired of the subscribers to be made
on or before the first day of Septem-
ber next, to either of the following per-
sons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the re-
maining shares, in this Company are
now in the hands of the above persons,
by whom subscriptions will be receiv-
ed.

JOSEPH TATNALL,
President.

May 24, 1803.—15w—71

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND;

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Princess Anne
in Somerset County. There is on said
Lands a large brick dwelling house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years re-
nted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handsomest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore
for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wee-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. H. W.

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber, of Somerset Coun-
ty, hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Somerset County in Mary-
land, Letters of Administration on the
personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late
of the same county, deceased; all per-
sons having Claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the twenty-third day of March next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said Estate.—
Given under my hand this 5th day of
July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm'r of Isaac Henry.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

FEW TICKETS for the benefit of
WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in
Somerset county, are now for sale at this
Office—Price Five Dollars.—Highest
Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars.—In the
2d class, 2000 Dollars.

All Persons who are indebted to
the Editor of this Paper are very re-
spectfully requested to make their se-
veral Payments as early as possible.